



New National Labor Scandals Are Brewing

By VICTOR RIESEL

Slowly, stories of labor corruption are boiling their way back into the news.

There's been no major explosive scandal to anger the nation because no one has been shot down, or hit by acid. Nor have many insiders bothered to total the amounts involved in seemingly isolated grabbings of union funds or special funds or in awesome shakedowns.

But the national scandals are coming. The monies involved reach into the scores of millions of dollars. These scandals range from petty credit card rackets to tight control of pension and welfare fund millions, from \$2,000-a-week shakedowns to outright terroristic control of entire industries in areas such as New York and Chicago.

When these scandals break and Sen. McClellan puts another rackets probe on the road, the national AFL-CIO leaders and the national presidents of big unions will lose face though they have no actual control over their regional satraps.

Thus the real story behind these scandals, these lootings, these pinchings of workingmen's pennies, supposedly put together for a better and securer life, is in the absolute power of the regional labor barons and local leaders.

No one can control them. The national labor officials have no actual police power.

There's no doubt of this. These are indictments, even convictions, of officials in unions few ever have heard of, but still these local chieftains control their unions.

For years, for example, New York City has been buzzing with knowledge of the scandal in the painting, decorating and paperhanging field. Some contractors were



Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) soon may open a new rackets probe.

shaken down as long ago as 1954. More recently, according to the authorities, the "shake" has almost reached the million-dollar mark.

Now note this: The scandal is in the District Council of Painters, according to these same authorities. The council is being investigated by a national vice president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, AFL-CIO.

That's the vice president's privilege, because this area is in his jurisdiction. Sort of *noblesse oblige*. He reports to the brotherhood's president, Frank (Bud) Raftery, who is new on the job, having come into office last March. In turn he must go to the union's International Executive Board (which has been meeting in Chicago).

They in turn will consult with the national AFL-CIO headquarters—which in turn can do nothing until it gets



His local unions will put AFL-CIO President George Meany on the spot.

an official "complaint" from the brotherhood. Only then can the national AFL-CIO invoke and convoke its Ethical Practices Committee. Disinter would be a better word than convoke.

Actually, the Ethical Practices Committee was buried when the Landrum-Griffin law was passed. It was a private burial, handled swiftly on the theory that ethics was the jurisdiction of the U.S. Labor Department now that the Landrum-Griffin Labor-Management Disclosure Act was law.

Thus, nothing much happens inside the big brotherhood caught up in such scandals, because the brothers have a deep feeling that no one should be "tried by headlines."

Thus, when the painters' national president Bud Raftery summoned to Washington some of his pious, class-conscious New York leaders and said bluntly how come you fellows refused

to accept a prosecutor's grant of immunity and refused to answer grand jury questions, he was politely told, really, it was none of his affair.

So he went to the national AFL-CIO headquarters for a ruling on whether refusal by local labor leaders to accept immunity and testify were violations of the Ethical Practices Code. The document was studied. The answer was no. So the satraps thought they sat pretty.

For a while they did. But Manhattan's District Atty. Frank Hogan and his hard-hitting rackets bureau chief Al Scotti stirred things. Sen. McClellan's man flew into New York recently. The little-known special agents, mostly ex-FBI men of the lesser known Compliance Division of the Labor Department's Office of Labor-Management and Welfare-Pension Reports, did an effective job for Willard Wirtz.

Yet despite all this the national AFL-CIO could do little. It has not developed its own centralized policing force. And even if it did have a security squad, it would be helpless. All it could do would be to dig up the documentation needed to prove that a regional labor leader was unethical.

National AFL-CIO President George Meany then would have to turn to the president of the national brotherhood, one of whose local unions was involved. The latter could thumb his nose at the former.

But even if the national president decided to punish a local chief, the latter could tell him to go to hell and take his local union out of the national outfit.

Obviously, there ought to be a law.
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Page 9

GRI Smear 'Reports' Pushed by Democratic Chairman

Page 8

Appeasers Get Their Man; Wessin Deported from Dominican Republic

Page 3

Goldberg Wants to Send 'Great Society' Abroad

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Stresa, Italy:—The report from Washington that the new ambassador to the United Nations, Arthur J. Goldberg has persuaded President Lyndon Johnson that the time has come to "export"



Ambassador Arthur Goldberg's suggestion is called "carrying coals to Newcastle."

the "Great Society" to other countries sounds incredibly funny to some European ears.

"That's carrying coals to Newcastle," said an English economist and publicist attending a meeting here in Stresa of the Mont Pelerin Society. Since the members of this international society of economists would, quite frankly, like to see the world move away from what Americans are now belatedly doing to imitate what has been the prevailing drift in European countries for many decades, the comment of the English publicist could be construed as a bit malicious. But malicious or not, it is also objectively true.

The fact is that the "Great Society" originated in Europe, with its Beveridge plans, its "incomes policy" thinking, and its ideas of *dirigisme*, or the directed economy.

When Ambassador Goldberg says that other nations need such a "breakthrough" as has been provided by two years of domestic legislation under President Johnson, it makes no sense within the context of either Europe or the old colonial world. The other countries have either had their breakthroughs long ago, or they are saddled with "controlled" economies that have

never generated enough income to pay for a social program that is worth anything to the general populace.

Medicare can be taken as the great legislative capstone of President Johnson's compliant Congress. But state medical insurance schemes are "old hat" everywhere else in the world where there are any hospitals or doctors to be "socialized." In Italy, compulsory medical insurance is quite taken for granted; it is even discussed with the utmost cynicism.

For example, Sergio Ricossa, a professor from the University of Turin, remarks in a paper prepared for the Mont Pelerin Society meeting that the "Italian Health Service . . . freely provides aspirin up to the point of waste, but is unable to offer adequate protection to people seriously ill." Obviously, Prof. Ricossa doesn't want to see Medicare exported to Italy, where they have enough of that sort of thing already. He would vastly prefer the export of a boatload of old-fashioned country doctors who are willing to work for cash on a voluntary basis.

The Washington concept of government "guidelines" for the relationship between wages and prices might be taken

as a "Great Society" idea. But the "guidelines" proposition would be completely redundant if exported to England, where the Labor government has set up a National Board for Prices and Incomes designed to keep wages from rising by more than a "productivity" rate of three and one-half per cent a year.

The notion that Europe pants for more "Great Society" schemes could only be taken seriously by someone who is unacquainted with the history of state welfarism. Some three years ago a poll taken in England indicated that 50 per cent of a cross-section of people including many labor union members thought well of the idea of "contracting out" of compulsory welfare schemes in favor of purchasing insurance from private sources.

A new British poll has just been taken asking people whether they would prefer to see national income increases go into new government services or into private hands for voluntary spending. The results of the poll will be announced officially in October. But a preliminary totalling of the poll, according to one of its administrative directors who happens to be attending the Mont Pelerin meeting, indicates that

it will run 60-40 in favor of voluntary use of incomes.

What the idea of exporting the "Great Society" boils down to can be expressed in one word: money. Naturally, any underdeveloped country would have more social welfare if it had something to spend on hospitals, schools and government plants. But if it is to be the permanent foreign policy of the United States to export the monetary base for state welfare in underdeveloped nations, a Congress that is uneasy about sustaining foreign aid at a \$3 billion-plus figure in annual appropriations may have qualms.

What Arthur Goldberg obviously wants to do is to promote kindly feelings for America abroad. But whether this can be done by stressing the rhetoric of the "Great Society" is extremely questionable. In Europe they know all about the "Great Society" from personal experience; in the rest of the world the words are meaningless if considered apart from cold cash.

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PRICE SQUEEZE—Sen. Jack Miller (R.-Iowa) charged recently that inflationary pressures traceable to the Administration's deficit spending are putting a price squeeze on citizens of all ages. He said that even with a 7 per cent increase in Social Security payments, pensioners are worse off than they were in 1958. But not only oldsters are affected: "Young people find it harder to buy a home and educate their children."

The Poor Will Not Be Helped By a Hike in the Minimum Wage

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Playing politics with the minimum wage law is one of the cruelest hoaxes ever foisted on the American wage earner. And now it is happening again.

Amid a fanfare of false promises, the Administration is once again singing its siren song about raising the minimum wage, this time to \$1.75 an hour, in order to help the poor.

The promise is a fraud. The principle is a folly. The whole thing is a fantastic exercise in deception and doubletalk.

A few things should be got straight about the minimum wage law.

First, it does not help the poor. It hurts them by pricing many marginal jobs right out of the market and out of existence. Thousands

of honest and hard-working, unskilled people in this country would much rather have a job at \$1 an hour than not have one at \$1.75.

Second, extending the minimum wage to new categories of workers, as is proposed in the new Administration move, does not enhance those jobs. Instead, it tends to imperil them.

The most numerous bloc of workers who would be brought under the new minimum would be employees of small retail stores. Applying the new and higher minimum wage to those stores is going to destroy thousands of jobs.

There is no evidence or claim that raising the minimum wage can create new employment; it can only destroy it. It may be fine for the relatively few who, although not quite getting \$1.75 an hour now, are in jobs that can survive the increase. But for the pennies tossed to them, economic disaster will be thrown at thousands of other Americans.

Another effect will be to hasten the use of automated processes wherever possible. Take the elevator where you work. The owner might have been able to afford a human operator at some realistic wage—perhaps a handicapped person or someone with no skill and perhaps no capacity for developing a skill. His income might have been small, but it would surely be a more dignified and fruitful course than living off public handouts.

Jack up the minimum wage, however, and marginal jobs such as that disappear. The push buttons take over and the people go out. One of the most familiar proofs of this came when the wage went to \$1 in 1956. It triggered a wave of closings among small saw-



Goldwater lashes out at "deception and doubletalk" about the minimum wage.

mills in the South, creating poverty problems with which we are still attempting to grapple.

Another long-observed effect of the minimum wage is that it establishes its level as both a minimum and a maximum. Such a law doesn't automatically push all wages up; it just compresses them into a tighter cluster around the minimum figure.

Tragically, many congressmen feel that discussing these facts of economic life will make them appear to be against the wage earner. But the legislator who opposes a rise in and an extension of the minimum wage today is only acting in the best interest of all wage earners.

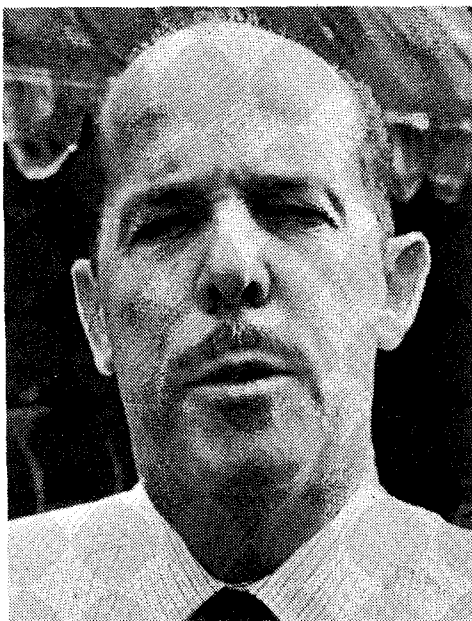
The politician who trades on the emotional impact of raising the minimum wage without regard for its long-range, over-all effect in lowering the economic health of the nation is actually the wage earner's enemy. Everyone who works for a wage in this country owes it to himself, his family and his pocketbook to start facing that fact.

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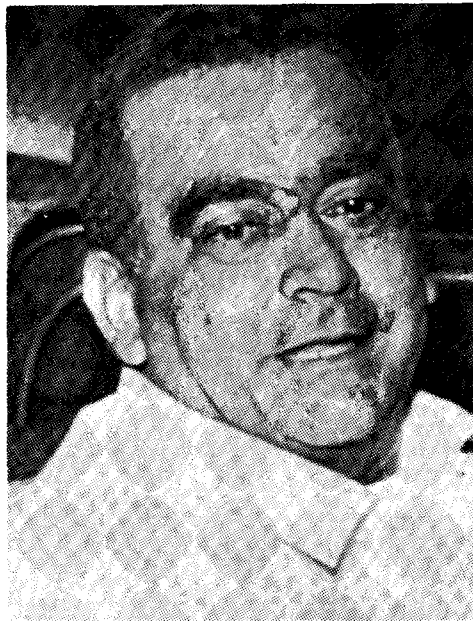
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Provisional President Garcia-Godoy helped get Gen. Wessin y Wessin, a staunch anti-Communist, out of the Dominican Republic.



Wessin y Wessin Exiled

The Appeasers Get Their Man

From the Chicago Tribune

American agents in the Dominican Republic have completed their sellout to the Communist rebels holed up in the capital of Santo Domingo by kidnapping Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessin and flying him out of the country. The general was known as the most hard-line anti-Communist in the Dominican army.

The information available is that this was a 100 per cent American operation, in which American troops were used exclusively to carry away Gen. Wessin and hustle him aboard an American military plane. He departed with only the clothes on his back, leaving behind his wife and three children.

The only part played in the affair by the new Dominican provisional government, installed with the blessing of the Organization of American States, which intervened after the Communist rebellion, was to try to dress up the general's enforced exile by appointing him Dominican "consul general" in Miami.

Provisional President Garcia-Godoy blandly announced Gen. Wessin's "retirement" in a broadcast. This statement was made only four days after Wessin had firmly stated that he had no intention of leaving his post of duty and said that he had rejected an American bribe to get him out of the country.

He said that he had been offered \$50,000 for his house and a vacant lot—far in excess of their value—and had been promised a tour of American and Panama Canal Zone military installations as "guest of honor" of the American government.

When cash on the line failed to swerve him from his conception of patriotic duty, the American military, diplomatic and intelligence operatives resorted to a crude exercise of force. Our correspondent, Jules Dubois, sought details from Ellsworth Bunker, American member of the three-man OAS mediation team. Bunker is an old hand at appeasement. He is the State Department delegate who arranged to force the Dutch out of West New Guinea and turn the territory over to the America-hating President Sukarno of Indonesia.

Asked by Dubois if Gen. Wessin had left voluntarily or involuntarily, Bunker cynically replied, "Voluntarily, I suppose."

The removal of Wessin from the Dominican scene was in compliance with Communist rebel demands and is the latest of an uninterrupted series of abject surrenders to the Communists.

Part of the cease-fire agreement leading to creation of the provisional government required the rebels, who hold a square mile downtown in the capital, to surrender their weapons. They refused to carry out their part of the bargain and insisted instead that Wessin must go. All indications are that their arsenal will never be relinquished.

On April 28, when the first of 21,000 American marines and soldiers were moved into the Dominican Republic, President Johnson made it clear that he was acting to prevent a Communist take-over. But once the troops were about to close with the Communists, they were put under restraint and not allowed to rout out the rebels. Then the OAS came in to guarantee that the Communists would not be molested if they made a deal for a new government. The agreement was modified repeatedly to humor their demands.

Now Juan Bosch, the president whose friendly disposition toward Communists induced Gen. Wessin to throw him out and force him into exile, is planning to return—another indication of an eventual Red triumph.

In a world of treachery and sordid double crosses, the United States government has fallen as low as the shameful secret police practices of the Iron Curtain assassins and abductors. No act in our time has dishonored this nation more than the treatment of Gen. Wessin.

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"CHRISTIAN PARDON"—The London *Economist* says that Russian police discovered a secret printing press which was turning out Orthodox prayer books and Catholic images at a Soviet agricultural institute. One of those involved was an agronomist. A Soviet newspaper commented grimly that "Christian pardon" would not be granted those who had thus violated Soviet law. We may be sure that nothing resembling "Christian pardon" is likely to come from any Communist government. What is heartening, however, is that after nearly a half-century of oppression a Christian underground is quite obviously operating in the Soviet Union.—From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

TVA Builds an Entire Community

The federal government will now decide who will and will not do business in the area.

From the Richmond News Leader

Way back last year—in the autumn of conservative hopes—Sen. Barry Goldwater got into a lot of hot water down along the Tennessee River by suggesting that the federal government might dispose of certain portions of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) by selling them to private industry.

The suggestion, ever so slight and quite well-intentioned, brought forth the usual outcry of horror from TVA advocates who now regard TVA as sacrosanct. These citizens, who still benefit from some of the lowest electricity rates in the nation thanks to their fellow taxpayers in other parts of the country, shouldn't have worried. In quite another sense of the word, TVA sells itself, constantly working to tell the public what a great job it is doing for them.

Recently TVA issued a new pamphlet which told the public in glowing terms the "achievements" of TVA during its history. From the booklet, the reader would get the impression that the Tennessee River Valley was totally desolate until TVA came onto the scene in the mid-'30s.

Since then—or so the pamphlet implies—everything has followed a steady pattern of progress. This bit of TVA pamphleteering is just another case of the federal government's propagandizing its citizens with their own money.

But if TVA, like any private industry, likes to think big, it similarly likes to act big. Thus, it constantly branches forth into new areas of endeavor. Its most recent intrusion into an area once reserved for free enterprise was criticized in a tart speech by Robert P. Gerholz, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Speaking in Mankato, Minn., Mr. Gerholz revealed that TVA is engaged in erecting an entire federal community at one of its new projects, the Tellico Dam site.

Invariably, when TVA initiates such a project, the government buys up more land near the site than actually will be used. The extra space is used for access roads and other facilities during the construction phase of the project. In the past, however, when construction was completed, the surplus land has been auctioned off publicly to the highest bidder.

Not this time. TVA spokesmen have announced that the government will hold the surplus land at the Tellico site for

sale to industries of government selection. In other words, the federal government will decide who will and will not do business in the new community.

Another aspect of the Tellico operation is different from past practice. Instead of acquiring the surplus land needed specifically for the construction site, the government will buy the excess land selectively with a view toward its resale value when the dam project is completed.

The government's reasoning? In the past, it didn't like the use certain land was put to by its private owners. Now, quite obviously, it intends to dictate terms to those whom it selects as buyers.

TVA spokesmen speak of improving the economy, achieving regional goals, producing more jobs as the motivation for their federal community. Their logic overlooks the existence of a free competitive economy and also the right of property owners to do as they please with their property. Such is not the concern of TVA or its parent, the federal government. Down in the valley, like Topsy, they jes' grow—and grow and grow.

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"RUSSIANS UNVEIL a 720-passenger transport plane. That's great—if the Russians ever decide to let 720 people out of the country at the same time."—By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

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RECORD BREAKER—The Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures reported recently that the federal payroll jumped more than \$1 billion in the fiscal year ending June 30. The annual federal payroll now totals \$17.2 billion—the largest in history.

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• LBJ has sent the word out that while he would like to defeat a number of Republicans up for election next year, he particularly wants to purge five conservative GOP senators who have consistently opposed his "Great Society." The five: Carl Curtis (Neb.), Jack Miller (Iowa), Milward Simpson (Wyo.), Strom Thurmond (S.C.) and John Tower (Tex.).

Remarked Willard Edwards in the *Chicago Tribune*: "It seems LBJ is baffled because five senators out of 100 have the courage to think for themselves by resisting proposals which the President thinks are mandatory. It appears that these five gentlemen are not merely politicians, but are genuinely concerned about the preservation of our Constitution."



LBJ

• More than 30 black nationalists, including several Black Muslims, have been hired by New York's federally financed anti-poverty project, HARYOU-ACT. A \$105-a-week HARYOU-ACT "consultant," James Lawson, heads the white-hating United African Nationalist Movement.

• Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee are much alarmed about the turn of events in the Dominican Republic and have asked the State Department to give a full account of what's happening. Rep. Armistead Selden (D.-Ala.) has scheduled executive hearings before his Inter-American Affairs Committee. Selden tells *Human Events* he prefers not to make any statement until the State Department tells its side of the story, "but if what Gen. Wessin y Wessin says is true, this is very serious." Wessin y Wessin, who was considered the strongest and most responsible anti-Communist in the Dominican Republic, last week wrote from exile in Miami to provisional Dominican President Hector Garcia-Godoy that he was "deported from my country with a bayonet at my back" by American forces. "The American officials who ordered my expulsion from Dominican territory in such a humiliating manner have given the *coup de grace* to the fight for democracy in the Americas." (For more on Wessin, see page 3.)



SELDEN

• More inflation ahead? A report to the President from a committee headed by Gardner Ackley, chairman of LBJ's Council of Economic Advisers, says the federal government will have to cut taxes or increase its spending by some \$25 billion to \$30 billion over the next five years to maintain prosperity. The committee said this sort of action would have to be taken in addition to the "built-in" federal spending increases, amounting to over several billion per annum.

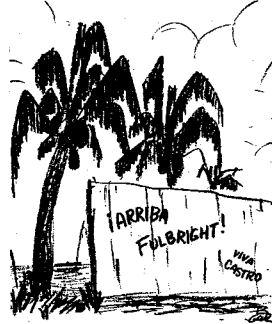
• Sen. Mike Mansfield's (D.-Mont.) recent appeasement speech on Viet Nam, cleared by President Johnson, is getting support from the Communists. Radio Prague on September 7 praised Mansfield's "personal courage" and said: "his attitude is very important because for the first time since February it signals effective resistance to the unscrupulous aggression by his governing political mechanism in the United States." Mansfield's speech, calling for elections throughout Viet Nam, is viewed by Asians as a measure which would bring Red control over South Viet Nam.



MANSFIELD

Fulbright Rehabilitating Bosch?

Politicos on Capitol Hill are still studying the amazing speech on the Dominican Republic crisis delivered last week by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.). Fulbright's startling talk was a sweeping condemnation of the Administration's initial efforts to prevent a possible Communist take-over in Santo Domingo.



In the face of overwhelming evidence of Communist control of the Dominican rebel movement, Fulbright made these dazzling assertions: that the rebels were not seriously infiltrated by Communists; that the Administration's attempts to prevent a Red take-over by sending in the Marines was a stupid blunder, and that our anti-Communist actions had alienated most of Latin America. Moreover, Fulbright came perilously close to calling for the return to power of the pro-Communist rebel hero, Juan Bosch, who is discredited today even among responsible liberal and progressive forces in Latin America.

Furthermore, the chairman, straying somewhat from his discourse on the Dominican Republic, poured public sympathy on William Wieland, the foreign service officer who diligently attempted to sell his superiors the false notion that Castro wasn't a Communist. Fulbright did not mention Wieland by name, but the reference was clear to all.

Fulbright's purpose in making this speech at this time is not entirely understood. But Latin experts say they feel it is part of a continuing effort by leftist voices in this country to rehabilitate Juan Bosch and the Dominican rebels for the purpose of aiding them in the Dominican elections nine months hence. Bosch is reportedly ready to return to the Dominican Republic shortly and there is ample evidence that leftist forces there are well organized and could elect either Bosch or one of his followers.

Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), refusing to let Fulbright get away with his "rebel whitewash," last week again presented massive evidence of Communist control of the Dominican rebel movement.

Dodd said it was known that many Communists had secretly returned to Santo Domingo and that there was solid information that members of the Communist MPD, PSPD and the 14th of June Popular Movement had "taken the lead in passing out arms to civilians, including 1,500 hardcore Communists. . . . It is also a matter of record that among the rebel leaders were such experienced revolutionaries as Antonio Isa Conde, who was trained in Cuba in 1963; Daniel Ozuna Hernandez, a leader in the 1963 invasion from Cuba; and Jose Cuello Hernandez, who trained in Cuba in 1964."

In answer to Fulbright's strong implication that Latin American opinion was united against the Administration's initial anti-Communist effort, Dodd pointed to the large number of Latin American organizations and influential politicians that supported American intervention and the belief that the Dominican rebel movement was Communist controlled. Among those he named were: CONATROL, the major Dominican Labor Federation; ORIT, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers; the liberal daily *El Mundo* in Caracas, Venezuela; the moderately liberal *El Tiempo* in Bogotá, Columbia; *La Prensa*, in Lima, Peru; the five-man OAS Special Committee which went to Santo Domingo; and a host of other liberal sources.

Furthermore, said Dodd, John Bartlow Martin, a liberal who served as ambassador to the Dominican Republic under Bosch and had been a life-long friend of Bosch, decided the rebellion was Communist controlled when he went on a special assignment to the Dominican Republic shortly after the rebellion in April.

Said Dodd: "I have been told on reliable authority that when Mr. Martin was first asked to go to the Dominican Republic, he was convinced that we were doing the wrong thing. But 48 hours after he arrived there he had changed his mind because he realized that it was, in fact, true that the Communists were in complete control or that they, at least, exercised an exceedingly dangerous degree of control. Mr. Martin's account of the Dominican Republic . . . was printed by *Life* magazine. . . ."

"But for some reason the senator from Arkansas has chosen to completely ignore the findings of the former ambassador, who knew the Dominican situation intimately, who was a friend of Bosch's, who was initially disposed to sympathize with the revolt."

Fulbright's confusion between communism and a true social revolution, said Dodd, may be the reason he and Fulbright "find it so difficult to understand each other. . . ."

"Perhaps," said Dodd, "it is because of this that he has never made a single statement expressing concern about the establishment of a Communist regime in Cuba, or about the hemispheric campaign of terror and subversion now being conducted by a Communist consortium, in which the followers of Castro in every country enjoy the backing of both the Soviet Communists and the Chinese Communists."

"Perhaps it is because of this that, in the first major speech on Latin America he has made in some time, he has addressed himself not to the danger of Castro-communism in the Americas, but to the danger posed by American intervention against a threatening Communist take-over in the Dominican Republic."

"The senator's attitude is, I know, shared by a number of people who consider themselves members of the liberal community . . . they are so bemused by the Communist pretention to social revolution, that they permit their tolerance of communism to blind them to the very real danger it poses to the survival of freedom."

More on NSA

Students still recovering from the burst of left-wing resolutions issued by the National Student Association convention in August were hit by another bombshell last week: The NSA, which pretends to speak for a majority of students on the college campuses, received praise and three-column, page-one headlines in the *Communist Worker* (September 12 edition).

Paying particular attention to the convention's policies on Viet Nam, the official voice of the Communist Party, USA, headlined the convention story: "Students Ask President Halt Viet Bombing."

Also highlighted by the *Worker*: NSA resolutions calling for the Administration to negotiate separately with the National Liberation Front and admit Red China into the United Nations. The *Worker* claimed that the NSA "represents the broadest possible thinking of college and university students in the nation."

In the face of NSA's radical stance and its exploitation by the Communists, many students feel that now is the time to launch a campaign to root this entrenched organization from the schools and prove that it doesn't speak for the majority of college youth. (For complete story on NSA convention, see *Human Events*, September 18, page 1.)

• Jim Chapman, a Young Americans for Freedom observer at the NSA convention, has supplied more evidence that the ultra-radical Students for a Democratic Society controlled the liberal elements, including the Liberal Caucus, the Liberal Study Group and its official publication, the *Liberal Bulletin*. (SDS has been one of the leftist student organizations spearheading demonstrations calling upon the United States to get out of Viet Nam.)

Says Chapman: "SDS members served as delegates and alternates as well as committee chairmen. During committee meetings, most of these

people attempted to conceal their bias which later became evident on the convention floor.

"During one plenary session, SDS provided delegates with stacks of voting sheets while, prior to the Viet Nam debate, they distributed hundreds of copies of the *Viet Report*." (*Human Events* note: *Viet Report*, published in New York, is a pro-Viet Cong publication. Its associate editor is Martin Nicolaus, who in 1963 violated the State Department travel ban to Cuba. Stanley Millet, an intense and bearded professor, serves on its advisory board. Millet told an audience in Washington on May 15 that "Terror on our side accounts for all that has happened in Viet Nam.").

"*The Liberal Bulletin*," continues Chapman, "was obviously well financed. The *Bulletin* office was supplied with electric typewriters and an electric mimeograph machine. The office was also the stockroom for SDS literature including a multitude of mimeographed publications, like *Studies on the Left* and the *Viet Report*. Americans for Democratic Action members stated that most of the funds for the Liberal Study Group and the Liberal Caucus came from SDS."

SDS, said Chapman, also sponsored a discussion on Viet Nam "between Carl Oglesby, president of SDS, and Dr. Sanford Gottlieb, Political Action Director of SANE in the basement of Elm Drive 'C.' Dr. Gottlieb had recently returned from Viet Nam where he 'conducted talks with the National Liberation Front' [political arm of the Viet Cong]." The Liberal Study Group, said Chapman, presented three movies at the same address, two of the movies provided by SDS.

The Baker Affair Revisited

Is Lyndon Johnson trying to get Bobby Baker off the hook? That's the opinion of Capitol Hill observers as LBJ presses for the nomination of David Bress, a former lawyer for Baker's Serv-U vending Corp., to fill the vacancy as federal attorney for the District of Columbia.

Remarks Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.): "... [I]n the light of the past position which Mr. Bress had as one of the attorneys for Bobby Baker's vending company, it is not proper that he be appointed at this time for the U.S. attorney in Washington, D.C."

While Bress may be "a man of the greatest integrity," said Williams, "it is common knowledge that a federal grand jury is at work in the District of Columbia on the affairs of Mr. Robert Baker. Although Mr. Bress might disassociate himself from the work of the Baker grand jury, I do not believe this is enough."

"There must be an investigation that is thorough and aggressive and one that appears to be thorough and aggressive in every respect."

If the Administration did not know that Mr. Bress represented Serv-U in the civil suit that launched the Baker matter, then the Administration "was lax in its preliminary study in making this nomination," charged Williams. "If the facts were known by the President and others, then the nomination can be regarded as an arrogant disregard for normal ethical sensitivity and for public opinion."

"If a lawyer for the Teamsters Union were named as U.S. attorney or judge in an area where Mr. Hoffa [head of the Teamsters] was under investigation, it would be regarded as shocking. . . . This nomination should be withdrawn by the Administration."

Williams noted that Bress was quoted as saying that while he served as attorney for the Serv-U Corp., he was not aware that Mr. Baker was a stockholder.

"Such an excuse is ridiculous," said Williams. Williams then proceeded to enter into the *Congressional Record* a document showing that it was public record that Baker was chief stockholder in Serv-U eight months prior to the time that Bress was acting as the attorney for Serv-U.

"It is utterly ridiculous for him now to claim that he did not know that Mr. Baker was the prime factor and principal stockholder in the Serv-U Corp. If, as the attorney for this corporation, he did not know, then he is too naive for the position to which he has been nominated."

HHH Hands Issue to GOP

Vice President Hubert Humphrey handed Republicans a golden political issue when he cast his first decisive vote of the session last week. Breaking a 45-to-45 tie on Sen. Ross Bass's (D.-Tenn.) amendment to the farm bill, Humphrey helped to strike down a provision that would have shifted control over the bracero program from the Department of Labor to the Department of Agriculture and undoubtedly resulted in more foreign farm laborers being permitted to enter this country.

The Humphrey vote means that Republicans in several states, particularly California, can now lay the blame for declining farm profits and rising food costs squarely on the Administration's secretary of labor, Willard Wirtz, who has consistently refused to let in large numbers of braceros, even though fruit and vegetable growers have found their crops rotting in the fields because they can't obtain qualified crop pickers.

The Administration decided to go along with the present set-up because of pressure from organized labor. The AFL-CIO is opposed to letting in foreign farm workers because they can't be unionized. Labor union leaders also say that such work should be done by the domestic unemployed, but so far not enough unemployed workers can be found who are willing to pick crops.

Not all labor union leaders, however, are opposed to allowing more foreign farm labor into the United States. Peter Andrade, chairman of the Teamsters' Western Cannery Council, has said that "between 12,000 and 20,000 Teamster members have been thrown out of work this summer by a decrease in farm production. . . many growers reduced their acreage in fear that they would be unable to get their crops harvested. Some of these and others who actually expanded their acreage this year were unable to harvest more than a fraction of the crops. With a shortage of field laborers, we don't know how we're going to come out in the tomato harvest." Andrade said if more foreign labor had been let in, this would not have happened.

Reuther's Propaganda Agent

A convicted draft-dodger is the author of a weekly legislative report distributed by the United Auto Workers Union, AFL-CIO, to members of Congress and labor officials throughout the country.

He is Peter Irons, a leftist, self-styled pacifist who was found guilty in April of a failure to report to his draft board. He was sentenced to serve two concurrent three-year jail terms, a sentence he is appealing.

Irons writes weekly the 3,000-word *Washington Report*, distributed by the union's Citizenship-Legislative Department in Congress and in union halls throughout the country.

Purpose of the report is to spur action on liberal measures—reapportionment, 14b, aid to education, Medicare, the war on poverty, etc. Subscribers are often warned of the radical right.

Several members of Congress, including Sen. Joseph Tydings (D.-Md.) have inserted Irons' reports into the *Congressional Record*.

Irons refused to report to his draft board and for his physical examination and was indicted by a federal grand jury in August 1964. He was convicted in federal court at Cincinnati last April.

King Scored on Viet Nam Statement

Politicos in Washington are taking note of Sen. Thomas J. Dodd's (D.-Conn.) scathing criticism of Dr. Martin Luther King's statement urging admission of Red China into the United Nations and negotiations with the Viet Cong. Dodd scored King for taking "advantage of his pulpit as the prime leader in the civil rights movement in this country" and making an "intemperate alignment with the forces of appeasement." While respecting King in the past as a civil rights leader, said Dodd, "I must say this venture will make it impossible for me hereafter to regard Dr. Martin Luther King with quite the same respect." The Connecticut senator is the first prominent northern Democrat to speak out openly against King's leftist activities. Other anti-Communist liberals have heretofore been afraid to speak out against King for fear of being tagged "anti-Negro"; it is hoped that many will now feel emboldened and follow Dodd's cue.

CAPITOL CAMERA

Here's one more example of how the unions are pressing senators to vote against right-to-work. Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, has sent a letter to all senators threatening to "mass our forces" against those who favor right-to-work and defeat them in the next election. Moreover, Brown says his union will stage a public demonstration in Washington to compel senators to vote for repeal. Said Brown, "The ITU will take part in mobilizing delegations that will make the civil rights demonstrations look like a Sunday school picnic." Responding to Brown's threats, Sen. Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) said: "This letter is an insult to the intelligence and honor of the United States Congress. . . . The man who made that statement and those who approve it look upon the members of the Senate as groveling, abject slaves. . . . If I had any question about my position on this matter, it was resolved when I read this statement."



LAUSCHE

Reports filed by John Lindsay disclosed the "Republican" candidate for mayor of New York spent more money prior to last week's primary than the total of the four Democrats and one Conservative in the race. And while the Democrats all had to finance primary campaigns, Lindsay had none!

Department of managed news: the Washington *Evening Star* reported recently that the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee drew up for release a 15-page double-column list—in one column were shortages of military equipment as reported by military leaders, and in the other column were the McNamara denials or explanations. The list was sent to the Pentagon for security clearance. When returned, only an inch or so was left of what military leaders had said about shortages, but all of McNamara's retorts were left intact.



McNAMARA

James Loftis Jr., 53, a former administrative assistant to Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, has been acquitted of charges that he embezzled more than \$3,800 from the Defense Department. The former Defense Department official was acquitted even though his former assistant, John A. Wylie, convicted on similar charges, was the chief witness for the prosecution.

Another blow to Sargent Shriver: Project "Head Start," designed to help "underprivileged" children learn reading, writing and arithmetic, is helping children whose parents make \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year. In Euless, Tex., for example, Mrs. H.R. Gilley, after visiting a project in her home town, said: "I doubt if there were 10 per cent of the children who were underprivileged, judging by the cars they were in and the way their parents dressed." John R. Mock said his son benefited from "Head Start," but added: "I didn't quite understand how we could take part in the program since I made in excess of \$12,000 a year and have for some time."



SHRIVER

There was some good news for conservatives last week as Norwegians turned out their Socialist government after 30 years in power—a move which observers have dubbed the major political upset in Scandinavia in decades. Norway's foreign and domestic policies will tend to move somewhat to the right, although few foresee any wholesale dismantling of Norway's social welfare machinery.

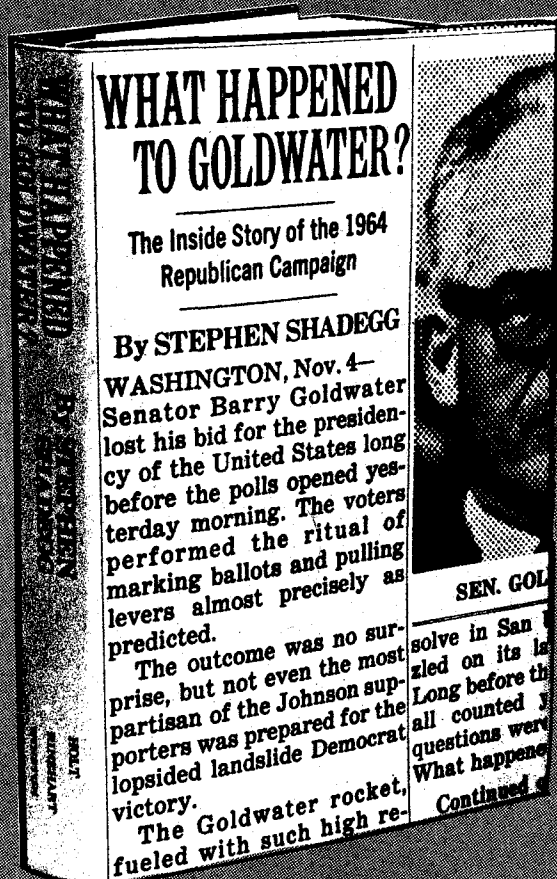
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by Stephen Shadegg

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Egypt's Gamal Nasser (left) and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah (right)

Two Nervous Tyrants

Nasser and Nkrumah in Trouble

By RUSSELL KIRK

Two African dictators have fallen upon evil days: Gamal Nasser, in Egypt, and Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana. As this commentator predicted when Ben Bella fell from power in Algeria, the masters of Egypt and Ghana now have all they can manage if they contrive to keep themselves in their respective presidencies—let alone engage in more grandiose schemes for aggrandizement of power and territory.

From participation in the U.N.'s Congolese "Peace Force," officers of the armed forces of African "emergent nations" learned that even a small and half-raw body of troops can overawe nearly any of the shaky governments of the new African states. The Ghanaians in particular perceived this hard truth. Col. Boumedienne's coup in Algeria was a forcible reminder of such possibilities.

Abruptly, Nkrumah has assumed personal command of the army of Ghana, removing two generals who are said to have murmured that their country would be happier without Nkrumah at the head of affairs—as well they might. Nkrumah already was in personal command of his household guards, and had disarmed all police except his special security force.

But a dictator cannot actually spend his time carrying out the duties of a commandant and a chief of police. If he cannot trust subordinates, he must fall. Desperately unpopular with most political elements in Ghana, Nkrumah has survived so far only by executing or imprisoning the leading members of the opposition.

Equally detested abroad, Nkrumah was compelled to yield, a few months ago, to the humiliating demand that the other African states may send inspectors into Ghana to determine whether the dictator is stirring up subversion against his neighbors.

Suspected for years of fomenting revolt and subsidizing assassination throughout the new Africa, Nkrumah can expect no aid from other African governments. His scheme for a Ghana-dominated African federation, founded on his concept of "Negritude," is gone glimmering. As a bloc, the African delegates to the United Nations have refused to support the candidacy of Nkrumah's foreign minister and U.N. ambassador, Quaison-Sackey, for a second term as president of the U.N. Assembly.

In Egypt, Nasser's authority is equally precarious. A thousand men, chiefly mem-

bers of the Moslem Brotherhood, have been thrown into prison for plotting rebellion. At least two attempts on Nasser's life have come to light in recent weeks.

And now, conceding in effect defeat in the Yemen, Nasser must withdraw his army from the Arabian peninsula within a few months, according to his pact with Saudi Arabia. The returning troops, frustrated in the desert war, will tend to blame Nasser—and rightly—for their sufferings. Nasser, too, can count upon support from no quarter except Soviet Russia.

Only shipments of American grain have sustained Nasser's tyranny for the past year: by selling American wheat to his own people and abroad, Nasser contrived to maintain his army in the Yemen. He may now prepare to fling that army against Israel. But can he last that long? Only if sentimental Washington grants him aid on a grander scale, or if Moscow (which has a way of cutting its losses) decides the game of supporting this costly satellite is worth another Soviet candle.

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MOBILIZATION—Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara has ordered the largest peacetime mobilization in the history of the nation's merchant marine. An estimated 200 ships will be taken out of mothballs and refurbished at a cost to the taxpayer ranging from \$25,000 to \$7 million each. Rep. William Mailliard (R.-Calif.) notes that only three years ago McNamara testified that he saw no need for additional military transports and that only a few months ago he boasted of "saving" millions by shutting down various naval shipyards.

□ □ □

POOR GET POORER—Mrs. Mary Brooks, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, charged recently that while the Administration pays lip service to the poor, the "Great Society's" runaway inflation will, in effect, make the poor even poorer. She cites Labor Department figures to show the cost of living increased four times as fast during the first six months of 1965 as it did in the first half of 1964. The month of June showed the biggest jump in 23 months. Yet, Mrs. Brooks notes, newspapers quoted Administration spokesmen as saying "they were not worried about the recent surge in consumer prices."

Trade with USSR

The Wheat Deal Furor Obscures Big Tallow and Soybean Sales

From the Allen-Scott Report

Obscured by the furor of the stormy wrangle over the sale of wheat to Russia is an ironic fact.

With the official sanction of the Johnson Administration (in the form of export licenses by the Commerce Department), U.S. dealers are selling considerable quantities of soybeans and tallow to the Soviet bloc—without anyone raising an outcry or lifting a finger to stop it.

Both commodities are important ingredients in the production of ammunition.

Yet in the first half of this year, more than \$20.6 million in tallow and \$8.6 million soybeans were sold to the Communists.

This particular trade is apparently booming, as in both instances the shipments were twice those of 1964. And the outlook is that this increase will be even greater by the end of the year as more sales are in the offing.

Selling U.S. farm commodities to Russia and its satellites is largely in the hands of a "few dealers."

That's the flat charge of Rep. Paul Rogers (D.-Fla.), member of the Commerce Committee and militant crusader against trade with the Reds. He contends a "powerful lobby" is behind the drive for such exports.

"Not only would these few dealers reap profits from the actual sales," says Rogers, "but they have financial interests in foreign-flag shipping companies which would also profit from the removal of the 50 per cent reserve set aside for American shippers. For example:

"Continental Grain Co. of New York, which figured prominently in the 1963 U.S.-Russia wheat deal, is shown as connected with the United Steamship Corp. of Panama. Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, also prominent in 1963 sales of wheat to Red satellites, has shipping agent subsidiaries in Argentina, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, England, Japan and Italy, which simply rechartered foreign ships to U.S.-based Cargill, Inc., shipments to Communist countries.

"No wonder the powerful grain lobby wants to not only sell wheat to Russia, but ship it all aboard foreign lines."

* * *

U.S. attorneys are bombarding the Justice Department with requests for

"guidance" on what to do about defiant draftees.

From various parts of the country, federal prosecutors are reporting they have reliable information that leftists, anti-Viet Nam student demonstrators, civil rights militants and Negro extremists intend to refuse to be inducted into the Armed Forces.

On the basis of these reports, there are indications this recalcitrance may be a covert, organized movement of nationwide scope. This possibility is under close scrutiny.

The first challenge may be staged in Detroit.

Federal authorities there have been alerted that certain youths due to respond to a summons for military service will balk at being sworn in.

Atty. Gen. Katzenbach has been referring the inquiries to Assistant Atty. Gen. Fred Vinson, head of the Criminal Division. The son of a late chief justice of the Supreme Court, Vinson was appointed several months ago.

He is notifying the U.S. attorneys to handle these cases "locally."

Some prosecutors are baffled by this ambiguous directive. They are complaining it gives them no hint as to the government's policy on handling defiant draftees.

Also unexplained is Katzenbach's apparent passing the buck to Vinson. Congressional authorities are looking into this.

The U. S. attorneys can proceed under two laws—the Selective Service Act or the Sedition Act. One purpose of their inquiries is to obtain Justice Department guidance on this key question. They are still awaiting it.

According to the prosecutors, word of threatened resistance to the draft began reaching them when Congress last month rushed enactment of a law prohibiting the destruction of draft cards. Student anti-Viet Nam demonstrators had burned their cards, and others threatened to do so.

(Distributed 1965 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

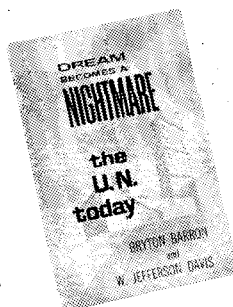
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Demo Chairman Pushes Sales of GRI Smear 'Reports'

Delegates to the annual convention of the American Political Science Association in Washington last week were the victims of some dubious politicking. At the supposedly high-brow academic conclave, convention members were treated to the intensely non-academic efforts of Democratic National Committee Chairman John Bailey, who had also been invited to attend.

In between the sessions, Chairman Bailey was buttonholing professors, urging them to buy the services of a sleazy, Washington-based outfit called Group Research, Inc., a private propaganda organization specializing in blacklisting conservatives. Through special reports, GRI attempts to link respectable conservatives and their organizations with well-known racists and bigots. Subscribers can receive GRI's semi-monthly "reports" for \$25 a year.

At the Democratic National Committee table, moreover, delegates were handed a memorandum by two attractive young girls. The memo, based on Group Research material, singled out a number of radio programs as part of the "radical right," including the Manion Forum, run by former Dean Clarence Manion, head of the Notre Dame Law School, and "America Has the Right to Know," a program put on by Donald Jackson, who served seven distinguished terms as a GOP member of the U. S. House of Representatives.

While the Bailey memo tried to smear these and other programs as irresponsible, the real reason Bailey opposed these programs emerged from the memo itself. "The principal form of propaganda used by the radical right today," it stated, "is the increased use of radio and television to attack Democrats, their programs, candidates and elected officials."

Bailey's efforts at hawking the

services of Group Research to the professors were hardly surprising. For it is only part of his concerted campaign to make GRI material a primary piece of Democratic artillery in the fight against Republican conservatives in the 1966 congressional elections.

By helping to disseminate this propaganda linking Republicans and their conservative supporters to irresponsible extremists, Bailey hopes to discredit the GOP, a party still largely composed of conservative-minded individuals. While Bailey's tactics may not be cricket, he has never been accused of playing clean politics.

In his campaign to spread Group Research material around the country, Bailey is vigorously urging party members to hire its services.

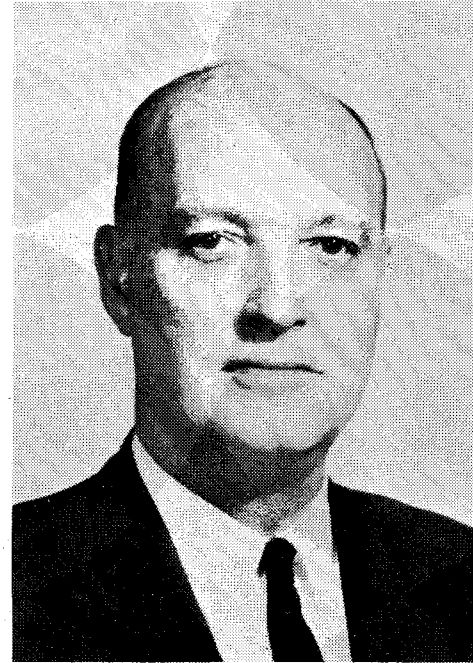
Over his signature and on stationery of the Democratic National Committee, 1730 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C., appeals for subscriptions have been sent to Democrats across the country.

A copy of the Bailey letter, dated Aug. 3, 1965, was obtained by Edward Hunter, publisher of *Tactics*, an anti-Communist monthly, and the author of numerous works on brainwashing.

"The Democratic National Committee," Bailey wrote, "receives a constant flow of mail from Democrats in all parts of the country reporting on activities of the John Birch Society and others of the radical right and asking for our help."

"So far as possible we have tried to provide this help. But to do so we have had to depend heavily on the only national research organization that has systematically kept track of the radical right and has readily available the information on individuals and organizations that is so essential to combatting their activities."

This organization, Bailey wrote, is Group Research, Inc., which has rendered "invaluable assistance to organizations with right-wing problems—among them the League of Women Voters, the National Education Association, the Parent-Teachers Association of America, the National Council of Churches and the AFL-CIO." Bailey also distributed material revealing that Group Research is used by major newspaper, television and radio networks.



Democratic National Chairman
John Bailey

"If the radical right is active in your area," Bailey continued, "you may want to give serious consideration to subscribing to the newsletter and perhaps the other services that are available. It is our experience and that of others that you will find them extremely valuable in countering right-wing activities."

Included with Bailey's letter were a brochure describing the organiza-

tion and a sample copy of its newsletter.

The brochure distributed by Bailey, wrote Willard Edwards in the *Chicago Tribune*, carried these words emblazoned in large letters: "Do you know about what the right wing is doing in America?" A large photograph showed a hooded Klansman and a frenzied speaker with the swastika emblem on his sleeve.

"The defeat of Barry Goldwater and his backers in November did not bring extremism to an end," the circular continued. "Here are some recent headlines. They tell a story of growing activity in all parts of the country and all directed toward imposing an inflexible thought control on the nation."

The reproduced headlines mingled stories of dynamite caches with reports of Goldwater's creation of a Free Society Association. A story reporting awards given to 129 members of Congress by the respected and responsible Americans for Constitutional Action was superimposed upon another headed "Minutemen Gird for Bloody Times." Thus, Group Research established a new guilt, guilt by superimposition.

The newsletter carried a report called "Right Wing Gets Deeper Into Politics." Lumped together with notorious racist and anti-Semitic groups, without distinction as to aims and characteristics, were such reputable organizations as the Young Republican National Federation, Young Americans for Freedom and the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest farm group in America.

In similar fashion, Republicans like Goldwater, Ronald Reagan and Sen. Strom Thurmond were cited as "right-wingers" along with well-known religious fanatics and racists.

Thus does John Bailey, so sanctimonious about alleged smears by "right-wingers," engage in his own odious attempts to smear his political opposition.

Little Men vs. Big Government

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press

As the American people see their freedom squeezed on every side by centralized, dictatorial power, the diverse plights of a Mississippi motel man, who had his property seized for a federal government office, and of an east Tennessee farmer, who cut some trees on the side of a mountain, provide a glimmer of light on how Americans who want to maintain freedom can proceed.

It won't be easy. Satisfactory results aren't always guaranteed. But there seems to be only one way left to beat tyrannical bureaucracy.

It is true that the Washington bureaucrats have the power to do almost anything they want, since they have thrown the Constitution of the United States out the window and President, Congress and Supreme Court have become agents of its destruction rather than its primary protectors.

But even the powerful occasionally are made cautious, hesitant, reluctant in the face of aroused public opinion.

Let's take the case of the east Tennessee farmer first. Wilford Metcalf barely scratched out a living on his hilly little farm. He said he'd have to climb up a step or two to rise to what President Lyndon B. Johnson speaks

of as "poverty." In his effort to live, he cut some trees on what he believed to be his mountainside farm. But along came federal agents claiming he has cut into a federal forest and owed the federal government \$1,717.52 for going beyond his own land.

He faced possible loss of his farm and all of the little he had. How was such a poor man to stand up against whatever the bureaucrats dictated? How could he go to court and fight, or lie down and surrender? He could do almost nothing.

But his congressman could. Rep. James Quillen began to look into the matter. The story of the farmer got into the paper. People talked about it, began to feel sympathetic toward the victim of big government. With public opinion running against the wielders of power pressing this apparently hopeless man, it was agreed by the government that a survey would be run to prove just where the line between the poor farmer's property and the federal forest lay.

The survey showed the trees the farmer had cut had been on his own land, after all. The federal government had no legitimate claim on him at all.

But had it not been for his congressman and aroused public opinion

the farmer might have been ruined, run off his land and pushed onto some handout roll somewhere.

The other case that provides a good example of a bad thing that is turning out all right is the case of federal registrars who, with a federal court order, commandeered a portion of Magnolia Court Motel in Prentiss, Miss., running off guests and forcing the closing of the motel because the presence of the federal office in a non-office building made the motel undesirable.

The story of the mistreatment of Burt Allen and his mother, who own the motel, hit the news. The story was told throughout the country. That didn't decrease federal power. The registrars, backed by the federal court, could have stayed there. But it became unpopular to stay, unpopular to the point of embarrassment.

So now the registrars have moved out (after knocking holes in the motel walls to connect the rooms they took, and after changing locks on the doors). The registrars have moved into the local post office, where they should have gone in the first place.

Here, again, public opinion was sufficient to make the powerwielders back down.

As we suggested in the beginning, unfortunately (and unconstitutionally) there is almost no limit to what big government can do to you and your property, your business, almost any-

thing you have, if despotic bureaucrats determine to do it.

But they still can't stand aroused public opinion. We need more people speaking out, more people standing up for little "lost causes," more people who may be beaten but remain unbowed.

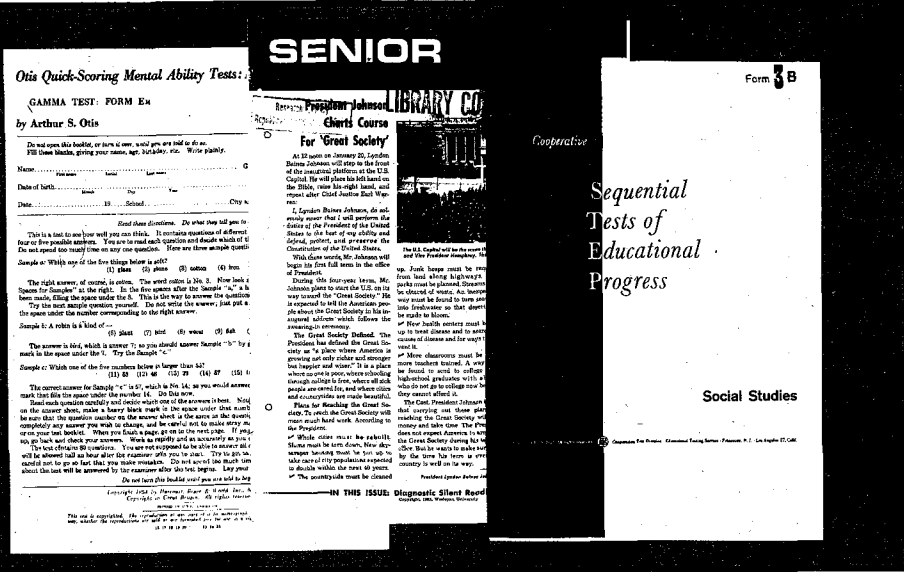
In Hitler Germany, dictatorship went so far that any who voiced opposition were liquidated. Communist dictators follow the same pattern. But it hasn't gone that far in America—yet. Power is centralized, yet it can still be challenged and blocked by legitimate, peaceful, moral means.

But if Americans don't stand up more, if they don't marshal public opinion against the gross governmental excesses, the time may come when centralized power may become so great that even in America it will have no regulation, no fear, no concern.

Let's resolve to stand up, frequently and prominently, before it's too late.

□ □ □

ALL IN THE PAST—William Wiedland, the controversial State Department planner whose pro-Castro activities have been chronicled by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, arrived recently in Sydney, Australia, to assume the newly created position of counselor for consular affairs at the U.S. embassy there. "I am sorry, I won't talk about Cuba or Castro," he told newsmen. "That's all in the past."



An Important Question for Every Parent:

Just What's in Those Classroom Tests?

Ever wonder where your kids are picking up some of those goofy ideas about government and politics?

As 48 million elementary and high school students return to the nation's classrooms this month, many parents might want to find an answer to that question. And one place they might look is the tests and publications distributed to youngsters for schoolroom use across the country.

Built into these tests is the potential to shape a youngster's thinking. For example, what seeds of "information" are planted in the mind of a 9th-grader who is confronted with the following question on an intelligence test?

Q.—A club that accepts only very rich members is said to be—

(a) Snobbish; (b) exclusive; (c) conservative; (d) Republican; (e) Un-American.

Although the "exclusive" answer is considered correct, the effort to link the words, "conservative" and "Republican" with the word "un-American" or the phrase "a club that accepts only very rich members" raises some serious questions about tests.

What makes this all significant is that it is not merely an isolated test question posed to a group of 20 or 30 youngsters in, say, a Midwest schoolroom. Rather, the question is included in an intelligence test—the Otis series—which its publisher says "is probably the intelligence test series most widely used in American schools."

The Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test is published and distributed to more than 500,000 high school students a year by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., of New York City.

The publisher sees nothing at all wrong with the question cited.

In fact, Roger T. Lennon, the company's test department director, says: "The notion that any political overtones are to be read into any of the choices given is, of course, too fatuous even to comment on."

Mutual Network Commentator Fulton Lewis III, who found the choices offered in the question "incredible," mentioned the Otis test question in a recent national radio broadcast. Whereupon, one of Lewis' listeners wrote to inquire if Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., would be receptive to adding the following question and possible answers to its test:

Q.—Anybody who would ask a high-school student such a question is—

a) Biased; b) Brainwashing; c) liberal; d) a Democrat; e) Un-informed.

The issue, however, is anything but humorous. Take the *Senior Weekly Reader*, a "current events" newspaper sent to 6th-grade students across the country. Last semester, for example, an issue of the *Weekly Reader* (published by Wesleyan University) had a front-page story entitled "President Johnson Charts Course for 'Great Society'." On the third page was an interview with the President's daughter, Luci.

And then, to test the student's memory, there followed a back-page quiz—called "Get the Facts"—which posed such questions as these:

"The President's 'Great Society' is a place where America is growing richer, stronger, happier and wiser. True or False?"

The teacher's answer book accompanying the quiz points up what the child should have "learned" from the glowing page one story—namely, that the answer is True.

Another question: "The 'Great Society' is a place where people pay for their schooling. True or False?"

The teacher's answer book—which, like the "news" story, fails to mention that the students' parents are paying for their schooling through taxes—says the correct answer is False.

In the same vein, the student faces such true-or-false choices as these:

"To reach the 'Great Society', whole cities will have to be rebuilt." (The tester says the answer to this one is True.)

"In the 'Great Society,' junk heaps will be moved onto land along highways." (President Johnson wouldn't do a thing like that! The answer, we're told, is False.)

The Republican party takes it on the chin in another publication called "Cooperative Sequential Tests of Educational Progress—Social Studies," put out by Cooperative Test Division, Educational Test Service of Princeton, N.J., and Los Angeles, Calif. This examination, given to junior high school students, includes several political cartoons with accompanying questions.

One cartoon (see cut) depicts an elephant, obviously nervous and scared, walking in a graveyard at night among tombstones labeled, "Aid to Farmers," "Real Tax Relief," "Balanced Budget," "Labor Peace," and "World Peace." In the background is a smiling ghost of a donkey labeled "Next Election."

The student, after studying the cartoon, is then confronted with these questions and possible answers:

Q.—What does the laughing ghost represent? 1) The people who want their problems solved; 2) The Democratic party, which hopes to win the coming election; 3) The Republican party, which

hopes to win the coming election; 4) A major problem which has not yet been solved.

Q.—Why is the elephant frightened? 1) He does not like cemeteries; 2) He is worried about the coming election; 3) He knows the people dislike him; 4) He is afraid the President won't like what he is doing.

Q.—What do the tombstones represent? 1) Problems which have been solved and are "dead and buried"; 2) Problems the elephant wishes the donkey would solve; 3) Problems the elephant has been unable to solve; 4) Problems which neither the elephant nor the donkey want to consider.

It doesn't take much, of course, to come up with this neat picture: The Republican party is shaking in its boots while the Democrats are gleefully looking forward to the next election. And why is the GOP fearful of the next election? Because, suggest the answers, it has been unable to cope with the nation's problems.

After consistent exposure to obvious propaganda of this type, not only would your child score 100 per cent for those answers—but he also would have obtained, in an altogether fascinating way, a thoroughly negative view of the Republican party.

The fact that this propaganda works was confirmed recently by a University of Chicago report. Based on a study of 12,000 elementary school students in eight cities, the report found that political learning takes place to a much greater extent in elementary school (through eighth grade) than has previously been assumed.

Although the report stated that party label preference is usually learned at home, more important to conservatives was the finding that schools are the major influence in the development of all other political attitudes.

Therefore, conservative American parents, who want their children to be given some measure of objective instruction in the classroom, should be very concerned—or even irate—over some of the test questions and printed material distributed as class work to elementary and high school students. The beginning of the new school year provides opportunity for parents to look into this side of their children's education.

Naming Associates: A Recurring Moral Problem

From the *Arizona Republic*

Has one who renounces communism a moral duty to reveal the names of persons with whom he was associated in the Communist party?

This is a recurrent moral problem in our century. Whittaker Chambers chose to unmask the Communist conspiracy gnawing at our nation's foundations, for he felt the security of the United States and the free world were more important than the reputation of former acquaintances. Playwright Arthur Miller acknowledged his flirtation with communism, but he refused to reveal the names of acquaintances who were also Communists. And Alger Hiss denied his Communist past entirely.

In a brilliant review of Haakon Chevalier's book on the Oppenheimer affair (Chevalier is a far-leftist who became acquainted with Oppenheimer during the course of their Communist political activities), Sidney Hook addresses himself to that disturbing question.

Hook, famed philosophy professor at New York University, notes that

some individuals assert they would feel justified naming only Communists known to them to have committed espionage. But this, he says, is usually a hypocritical dodge, especially when asserted by Communists. For such knowledge would already, if unreported, have made them accomplices after the fact, and hence they would keep silent in order not to incriminate themselves.

But the principal point—one that should be pondered by those who adopt the position Arthur Miller adopted—is that no one can take it upon himself to tell what his truthful testimony would prove to a security officer who has other information.

To be sure, Hook says, not all Communists are spies or would be willing to betray "American plutocracy" to the Kremlin. But, as former British Labor Prime Minister Clement Attlee once declared in repairing leaks in British security, there are no reliable ways of distinguishing Communists who are spies and

would betray their country from those who are not and wouldn't. This uncertainty, Hook says, is what defines a security risk—especially in a sensitive post.

Once a person is subpoenaed and sworn, Hook asserts, the issue is ultimately whether to name the security risks one knows or not. Here one's attitude toward communism is apt to be decisive.

If as many were convinced of the evils of communism as of fascism, even when they recognize their differences, few would have any moral problems. Yet it is amazing, he says, that despite Khrushchev's revelations about life in the Soviet Union under Stalin (known to premature anti-Communists a quarter of a century ago) there are still ritualistic liberals who believe "there are no enemies on the left."

□ □ □

THERE IS NOTHING so permanent in life as a "temporary" tax.

Madame Chiang Quietly Lobbies Against Concessions to Peking

From the Allen-Scott Report

Madame Chiang Kai-shek's unofficial visit to Washington is turning out to be the most challenging of her long and stormy career.

The diplomatically shrewd wife of the aging Chinese Nationalist president is desperately trying to head off a settlement in Asia that would bring Red China into the United Nations and include massive U.S. economic aid to Peking.

In backstage meetings with congressional supporters, Madame Chiang is saying her primary reason for coming to the United States is to convince President Johnson and his advisers that diplomatic and economic concessions to Peking at this time would be disastrous not only for her country but the whole free world.

She revealed her mission was approved by President Chiang after his diplomatic and intelligence authorities reported accommodations with Red China were being considered by U.S. officials in a still-secret program for settling the Viet Nam fighting.

While fully supporting President Johnson's latest military build-up in Viet Nam, Madame Chiang warned it will be a tragic mistake if he leaves the door open for Peking to become the chief negotiator in any Asian peace talks.

Madame Chiang also is making it very clear she is prepared to remain in the United States as long as necessary to get her message across to the President and his advisers.

To avoid a calamitous visit like Madame Nhu's—another Asian lady who tried to influence U.S. policy—Madame Chiang is doing her lobbying privately and making only non-controversial statements publicly.

By using the velvet-glove approach in public, Madame Chiang hopes to avoid personal attacks by press and State Department officials who favor concessions to Peking. She is convinced the public controversy stirred up by Madame Nhu made her ineffective in pleading her case for the late South Viet Nam President Diem, who was ousted and assassinated.

How long Madame Chiang and her State Department adversaries will be able to keep the lid on their private diplomatic sparring is one of the major guessing games among her Washington friends.

As soon as Assistant Secretary of State William Bundy, head of the group favoring concessions to Peking, got wind of her visit, he arranged to have Defense Secretary McNamara invite General Chiang Ching-Kuo, 56-year-old

Moscow-trained son of President Chiang, to the United States.

Although Ching-Kuo, one of the heirs to Chiang's position of power, is scheduled to tour U.S. military bases, the real purpose of his visit is to have him on hand to counter both publicly and privately any influence Madame Chiang might exert on U.S. policy.

The mysterious Ching-Kuo is the product of Chiang's teen-age marriage to a parentally selected peasant girl. He has never gotten along with Madame Chiang, who came into the generalissimo's life after his divorce from Ching-Kuo's mother for incompatibility.

Ching-Kuo joined the Communist youth corps while in Moscow in the late '20s and is regarded by U.S. military intelligence experts as an opportunist who would switch to whichever side he believed was winning the cold war.

The chubby, soft-spoken Ching-Kuo admits his earlier Communist leanings, but claims to be strongly anti-Communist now. His wife is a Russian engineer whom he married in Moscow.

Madame Chiang's congressional supporters are giving her all the private help they can, but believe she will have to take her case to the public if Red China's admission to the United Nations is to be successfully blocked.

These officials point out that Ralph Bunche, American aide to Secretary General U Thant, who is privately trying to negotiate an all-Asian settlement, is saying Red



Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, remembering Mme. Nhu's bad press, is using the soft-sell diplomatic approach.

China will be admitted within two years.

That's the unpublished timetable President Johnson's policy-makers have set for working out an all-Asian settlement with Peking and Moscow.

If Peking refrains from overtly sending its armies into India and South Viet Nam, U Thant aides contend that with U.S. and Soviet help he can work out an Asian agreement by neutralizing the governments of South Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Formosa and South Korea.

This is the settlement Madame Chiang is fighting a last-ditch battle against.

(Distributed 1965
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PROGRESS REPORT to Parents and Friends of Students:

Liberalism, as you know, is still the reigning orthodoxy at most of the nation's schools. But the picture is not all black—here and there chinks are being made in the Liberal Wall, as witness a recent story in the *New York Times* (Sept. 5) commenting on the high number of colleges that have become "drop outs" from the ultra-liberal National Student Association (see cover story).

We take pleasure in quoting the *Times*' explanation of why these schools are pulling out: "... Recently, in response to attacks in the ultra-conservative magazine *Human Events* and a belief that an organization of student governments should confine its activities to campus problems, other schools have left [NSA]. They in-

clude Ohio State, Purdue and Indiana University."

This is an encouraging breakthrough, but it's only the beginning. We must exploit our initial success by continuing and even stepping up the assault. More and more students must be exposed to *Human Events*—and for this we need your help.

Many students either cannot afford or do not know about HUMAN EVENTS. So we are asking you, our loyal readers—parents and friends of students—to introduce as many students as possible to HUMAN EVENTS right now, at the beginning of the school year. Our students—tomorrow's leaders—deserve an honest and independent voice.

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plete list of student editors, club officers, and other campus leaders—to whom we can send your gift subscriptions. Just write "Student of Your Choice" in the space provided below.

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Libertarian or Opportunist?

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Assiduously seeking to ingratiate himself with the Labor Day crowds at Granite City, U.S. Sen. Paul Douglas happily predicted that 14b of the Taft-Hartley law would be repealed this year. The "hunting license" will be taken away from anti-unionists, said Professor Douglas.

Section 14b simply leaves it up to the people of each state to decide for themselves whether they wish to allow unions in their state to enter into contracts which deny the right to work to all non-union laborers.

The effort to repeal this section is the most obnoxious bit of legislation to come before this Congress. It represents the Administration's public payoff to the AFL-CIO for election year debts.

"Hunting license" indeed! All 14b



Sen. Douglas likes to think of himself as a champion of freedom.

does is put unions on a par with other private organizations. Why should unions alone have the right to force workers to join; why should unions alone have the power to exact tribute from people who don't want any part of them?

In a right-to-work state a man can simply walk out of a union that is corrupt, tyrannical or criminal. In a non right-to-work state, like Missouri, if he walks out, he is fired on the spot.

Why must unions coerce workers to join? Because in many states there are some unions that are so odious that if they didn't have the big stick to force membership, they wouldn't have any membership.

In some states of this Union—where they still enjoy the right—some men have decided their best interests lie in negotiating their own contracts with their employers. Union pleas and union propaganda have fallen upon deaf ears.

Infuriated by their failure to persuade workers to organize, Big Labor is now asking Congress and Mr. Johnson to force them to organize by threatening them with loss of their jobs.

Sen. Douglas, that erstwhile champion of freedom, is apparently not a man to let a little matter like the freedom of choice of thousands of workingmen bust up his harmonious and profitable alliance with Giant Labor.

Sen. Douglas is a libertarian, a man of principle, opposed to all forms of tyranny. But let's not stretch that principle thing too far and, of course, we must make an exception for tyranny over workingmen.

Russians Still Use Force To Control East Germans

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

East Berlin:—East Germany is not a satellite country. It is an occupied country.

Current and growing comment in the United States about the significance of new economic twists and turns and the reported shift from rigid Moscow control sound mighty peculiar when you're here.

There is a uniformed Soviet commandant and his administrative staff on duty in every East German center and in more than 100 communities right down to the grass roots.

More than 300,000 Russian troops are stationed in East Germany. These comprise 14 fully mechanized divisions with their platoons of tanks.

Although the Red Hungarian government denies it, a Red Army division encircles the 1.2 million policed people of Budapest. Well, 42,500 Red soldiers ring Berlin, where once their horses, men and iron moved toward the final day and toward history's most concentrated artillery saturation of a single target.

This is the Kremlin's most western force, for several of the divisions stand only 93 miles from the Rhine. Our own European military command considers these 300,000 advance troops to be the cream of the Red army. "The best they've got," our intelligence specialists tell me.

All are commanded by battle-tested Soviet four-star Gen. Koshevoy from his immense headquarters at Wumsdorf, 30 miles from Potsdam. If this is not an occupied country, and not a satellite, there never was one.

East Germany has no national interest, of course, in Viet Nam. But pushing the phony "Yanks Get Out of Viet Nam" in order to polish the Kremlin apples, stooge President Walter Ulbricht sent his "student" goons to break up the Potsdam living quarters of our Military Liaison Mission to the Soviet Forces.

They tore down the American flag and its flagpole, broke 200 windows, smashed all the furniture and turned hoses into the closets and drawers to ruin all the Americans' clothes that they couldn't steal and carry.

Mission commander Col. Paul Skowronek, a very no-nonsense hero in the American army, hauled a new pole on top of his own car for 20 miles and ran

up a new flag, with everybody thereabouts at full salute that very night. And the Soviet, I gladly add, is paying for every nickel of the repairs.

There are no concentration camps (or Russian troops) in Czechoslovakia, as I reported from Prague, but there are concentration camps here, and an equivalent as close as the Brandenburg zone within blocks of where I write this dispatch.

West German government intelligence chiefs tell me that the East German SSD (*Staatssicherheitsdienst*) security service has about 12,000 agents in West Berlin alone.

I wanted to find and see German author Prof. Arnold Zweig and his brother Stefan. The Western intelligence chiefs located them for me but warned against the visit. "It could cost them terribly; just that you came," they stated.

The people get shot if they leave this country, tossed into jail if they talk back or slow down on the job, cannot quit the job the Central Labor Office assigns them or seek better employment, and find their children's future life taken over by the block wardens of the Communist party.



This drab scene is downtown East Berlin; the old city hall shown here is one of the few public buildings rebuilt after the war.

LBJ Loses a Round to Critics

From the Omaha Evening World-Herald

President Johnson, who often is able to distract attention from issues raised by his critics, has not done so in the case of the Republican charge that his 1964 campaign oratory encouraged the enemy to miscalculate America's intentions in Viet Nam.

The Republican white paper said that in order to make his opponent appear reckless and trigger-happy, Mr. Johnson in several statements set limits to American participation in the Vietnamese conflict.

It was a reasonable charge reasonably stated, and Rep. Ford and his associates are to be commended

These wardens are present in every apartment building (usually the building superintendent) and each cluster of eight houses or less. They're in charge of occupant indoctrination, reporting resistance, approving all requests as the first court of appeal (even to going on a vacation) and have official control of the children.

The children now perform many emergency tasks. They're herded together by the party bloc wardens and are picked up in giant old buses or vans which are generally painted with the screecher seen throughout the satellite states: "Forward to Victory through Communism."

They form the main snow-sweeping brigades or help with the grain harvesting when it's behind. And for 18 straight years here the harvests have always been behind.

The East German government has built a model steel town, Moscow-designed, at Eisenhutenstadt. The commissars moved in 37,000 people. The location is politically contrived on the west bank of the Oder to propagandize what Moscow calls "a frontier of peace with Poland." But this location Moscow specified makes East Germany dependent on Soviet ore and Polish coal.

Nevertheless, a recent East German survey there proudly reports that of Eisenhutenstadt's new 37,000 population only 200 go to church.

All these are the kind of things that make you wonder—and wonder—about U.S. reports of shifts from rigid Moscow controls.

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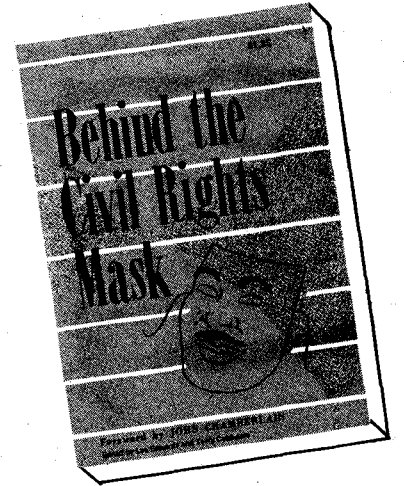
for the restrained way in which they made their point.

But Mr. Johnson failed to answer. He talked about how the Communists should not for a moment believe the American people are not united now, but he failed to mention the charge that his oratory may have been misinterpreted last year. And he talked about what fine Republicans Ike Eisenhower and Robert McNamara are.

All of which suggests that Messrs. Ford and Co. scored a point and raised a proper question that is likely to be discussed for a while. Also, this modest success may encourage Republicans to keep on trying to beat Mr. Johnson to the political punch and to prevent him from smothering Republican announcements with simultaneously timed press conferences.

Mr. Johnson's consensus game is wearing a little thin. So is his pretense that his critics never have anything of importance to say.

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With a Foreword by John Chamberlain

Columnist John Chamberlain commends the editors for recognizing "those leaders of the civil rights movement who regard themselves first of all as Americans. But [the editors] look behind the masks presented by those who regard the Negro as a tool to be used for revolutionary purposes."

And behind the mask is found the answer to such questions as: What is the real story about today's explosive civil rights movement? Will the left-wing Negro leaders be satisfied with equal rights under law, or are they planning a total political and economic revolution? How violent is "non-violence"?

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MARTIN LUTHER KING: "It is either non-violence or non-existence. . . . The alternative to bringing an end to the war in Viet Nam . . . may well be a civilization plunged into the abyss of annihilation."

JOHN LEWIS: "We will not wait . . . we will take matters into our own hands. . . ."

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India Has Poor Record on Settling Kashmir Dispute

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The pleas for peace of U.N. Secretary General U Thant are likely to fall on deaf ears, at least in New Delhi.

For all their pious pronouncements about world law, the Indians for nearly 20 years have defied the United Nations on the issue of Kashmir. They have repeatedly violated their solemn word to grant the people of that captive kingdom self-determination.

Kashmir, over which Indian and Pakistani troops are now fighting, was first promised self-determination when in 1947 the Hindu army of Jawaharlal Nehru invaded the Moslem territory. Prime Minister Nehru broadcast from the Indian capital:

"We have declared that the fate of Kashmir is ultimately to be decided by

the people We are prepared, when peace, law and order have been established, to have a referendum under international auspices."

The United Nations in 1948 and 1949 adopted resolutions granting the people of Kashmir self-determination. As 80 per cent of Kashmir's five million citizens are Moslem, there is little doubt they would choose union with Pakistan:

The Indians were internationally committed to such a vote. Nehru assured the world again in 1949 that "we are prepared to have a plebiscite, and to abide by the decision of the people of Kashmir." And Krishna Menon, then India's de-

fense minister, insisted in 1951 that "we adhere strictly to the pledge of plebiscite in Kashmir."

But Indian troops remained in Kashmir and Indian diplomats sabotaged every U.N. effort to arrange a national vote. Finally, in 1962, the United Nations made a last-ditch effort to arrange a peaceful solution to the Kashmir dispute.

Ireland, a non-aligned power, introduced a resolution calling for a plebiscite to resolve the conflict. Four of the five permanent members of the Security Council endorsed the resolution. India, backed by the USSR, fought the measure.

Debate raged for five months, during which the government of Pakistan promised to abide by any finding of the United Nations. The Pakistani delegate pledged that if any investigation showed his nation in the wrong, "we shall, in the shortest possible period and in the speediest possible manner, rectify these faults."

The Indian position was presented by Defense Minister Menon, who termed "dead as a dodo" any agreement earlier made by his government promising self-determination to the people of Kashmir. He ruled out mediation or arbitration, denying there was a dispute of any kind. He warned the Pakistanis in easily understood language: "We are not a pacifist country."

The Irish resolution was finally brought up for a Security Council vote and was defeated as the Soviet Union cast its 100th U.N. veto.

Armed conflict was all but inevitable. And when it came, the blame lay entirely upon the Indian imperialists who so hypocritically speak of world law.

Note: Forty-five thousand Indian troops marched through Goa in December, 1961, capturing that Portuguese enclave for New Delhi. But Nehru

Vote on Farm Workers

Following is the 46-to-45 vote, with Vice President Humphrey voting, by which the Senate adopted an amendment on the farm bill offered by Sen. Ross Bass (D-Tenn.) which would retain Department of Labor control over farm workers (see story on page 5):

FOR THE AMENDMENT: 46
DEMOCRATS FOR (44): Bartlett, Bass, Bayh, Bible, Brewster, Burdick, Cannon, Church, Clark, Douglas, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Hill, Inouye, Jackson, Jordan (N.C.), Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Long (Mo.), Magnuson, Mansfield, McGee, McGovern, McIntyre, McNamara, Metcalf, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Sparkman, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough, Young (Ohio) and Vice President Humphrey.
REPUBLICANS FOR (2): Case and Javits.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 45
DEMOCRATS AGAINST (17): Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W. Va.), Dodd, Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Fulbright, Hayden, Holland, Lausche, McClellan, Morse, Randolph, Robertson, Russell (Ga.), Smathers and Stennis.
REPUBLICANS AGAINST (28): Aiken, Allott, Boggs, Carlson, Cooper, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Fong, Hickel, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Kuchel, Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Saltonstall, Simpson, Smith, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).
Paired for the amendment: McCarthy, Democrat.
Paired against the amendment: Long (La.), Democrat.
Not voting but announced for: Gore, Neuberger and Ribicoff, Democrats.
Not voting but announced against: Bennett and Scott, Republicans.
Not voting and not announced: Anderson, Russell (S.C.) and Talmadge, Democrats.

and Co. had on repeated occasions promised not to use force in the dispute over Goa.

Some sample Nehru vows that were later broken:

• "We have made it perfectly clear that we shall use force only in defense and that we shall not provoke a war or start a war or adopt any aggressive tactics in regard to war. That is our policy."

• "What are the basic elements of our policy in regard to Goa? First, there must be peaceful methods. This is essential unless we give up the whole roots of all our policies and our behavior. There is nothing I can argue with any person who thinks that the methods employed in regard to Goa must be other than peaceful, because we rule out non-peaceful methods completely."

• "From the very outset our policy, both at home and abroad, has been to solve all problems peacefully. If we ourselves act against that policy we would be regarded as deceitful hypocrites. It would be said that we say one thing and do another."

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CAN'T HEAR HIM FOR THE NOISE



Dr. Schweitzer's Lesson in Self-Respect

By ALICE WIDENER

In all the stories about the late Dr. Albert Schweitzer of Lambarene, Gabon, French Equatorial Africa, none is more touching and instructive, to my mind, than the fact of his inflexible rule that his African patients pay something for their medical treatment at his hospital, if only "a chicken, an egg, or a pig." This they gladly did, for these primitive human beings, looked on by Dr. Schweitzer as children, were thus able to fulfill the deep need inside themselves, and in all people individually, for humble pride based on self-respect.

Dr. Schweitzer's recognition that even the most uneducated and seemingly helpless people need self-respect is what took away the "welfare" aspect of his hospital work, and what caused his patients to shun a well-equipped, modern hospital nearby to frequent his old-fashioned, unsanitary and relatively inefficient institution.

The obituaries for Dr. Schweitzer in most New York City newspapers were very revealing of the rigidity of the so-called "liberal" dogma in our country. Dr. Schweitzer was once the idol of the liberals. But when he lashed out at the cruelties committed by U.N. forces in the Congo, and when he attacked prevailing notions about how to develop the underdeveloped nations through Marxian "scientific industrializa-

tion," he lost the liberals' support because of his heresy.

In 1963, in defiance of treaties written by experts for the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and in defiance of Socialist views expressed by Gunnar Myrdal and Barbara Ward, Dr. Schweitzer said, "At this stage, Africans have little need for advanced training. They need very elementary schools run along the old missionary plan, with the Africans going to school for a few hours every day and then going back to the fields. Agriculture, not science or industrialization, is their greatest need."

Today, this is exactly what informed economists are saying about India, the Congo, northeast Brazil and many other regions. What Dr. Schweitzer advised in 1963 is what the Belgians had been doing in the Congo prior to Communist and U.N. interference. The Belgians enabled the Congolese to be self-supporting and enjoy substantial measures of progress. But when the Belgian Schweitzerian way was denounced by Marxian scientific Socialists, the Belgians withdrew from the Congo rather than adopt unworkable techniques there.

There is no doubt that Albert Schweitzer, an immensely gifted and versatile man, had his grave faults and great virtues. But his alleged paternal-

ism was infinitely more humanitarian than the cold welfare state paternalism which robs people of their self-respect through debasing doles, leaving them not even the privilege of payment to the best of their ability for services rendered—a chicken, an egg or a pig.

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How Socialism Has Hurt Bolivia

By HOWARD KERSHNER

Work, self-reliance, and a willingness to take responsibility for ourselves, rather than to seek to steal from others, is the way to real prosperity. In the foreign field, a good example regarding the failure of socialism is afforded by our experience in Bolivia.

During the past 20 years, we have sunk nearly \$200 million in that country. Although failure was obvious by 1961, nevertheless, President Kennedy announced that the United States would assist Bolivia in a long-range development program. In closing his letter to President Victor Paz Estenssoro, President Kennedy declared "This great revolution has blazed a path for others to follow."

Evidently our government intended to set up a sort of model regime in Bolivia that would be an example of what could and should be done in other Latin American countries. A Kennedy representative announced in a speech in the Bolivian capital that "Bolivia is destined to a social and economic future of incomparable brilliance."

Actually, the National Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia had been conducting a reign of assassination, torture, thievery and terror. Under Secretary of State Sumner Wells described Bolivia as "an immense concentration camp." The ideology of the so-called National Revolutionary Movement was Marxian. The regime had used strongly repressive tactics, such as exiling Bolivians, establishing a secret police, arresting and jailing the opposition, rigging elections and intimidating newsmen.

In a recent *National Review* article, William S. Stokes said that in 1959

the National Revolutionary Movement had nationalized 70 per cent of the means of production, and expropriated a large part of the arable land.

Moreover, the Bolivian government seized the tin mines and boasted that they would make enough money to pay for the agrarian reforms, electrification of the country, the colonization program, the construction of light and heavy industry, petroleum development, the building of schools, hospitals and the development of water, air and land transportation communication.

Following government seizure of the mines, production declined 59 per cent during the decade of the '50s, followed by further decline in the '60s. Thousands of idle men are being kept on the payrolls and the tin mines continue to show heavy losses.

Uncle Sam's insistence on the socialization of Latin American and other undeveloped countries is no less than a tragedy for most of them. It destroys what was formally a viable economy and ushers in all the wastefulness and graft which accompanies any attempt to operate a Socialist regime. Latin American citizens send their own funds abroad faster than we can send in our aid money. We are making a bad situation infinitely worse. The free market, with encouragement for every man to do his best, is the way to success both in our country and abroad.

□ □ □

BUT IT WORKS—Singapore is the latest little outfit to become an independent country. Some of the new nations blossoming on the horizon are so small they have to set fire to our embassies by twirling two dry sticks.—By Bernie Yudain in *Roll Call*

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Even as Americans fight and die in Viet Nam, some 'intellectual pacifists' seem to want the United States to lose the war.

Liberal Pamphlet on Viet Nam Is Full of High-Brow Treachery

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

If I were Paul G. Hoffman, once head of the Marshall Plan, I'd be ashamed to show my face before Americans.

If I were William O. Douglas, associate justice of the Supreme Court, I'd turn in my robes for a suit of sackcloth and a supply of ashes.

If I were Harry S. Ashmore, once a crusading editor in Little Rock, I'd find a great big rock to crawl under.

These men and others less conspicuous as public figures are responsible for the most irresponsible screed I have read thus far on the American war effort in Viet Nam.

They are officers of the Center and Fund for the Republic, a tax-exempt foundation, with a subsidiary called Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Their outfit has recently published a pamphlet entitled "How the U.S. Got Involved in Viet Nam." The author is one Robert Scheer, a correspondent for the magazines called *Ramparts* and *Realist*.

The thesis of this well-financed, widely distributed work is one designed to give a maximum of comfort to our enemies in time of undeclared war. It is not treason, but it is high-brow treachery.

It does not "adhere" to the Communist enemy (that verb being part of the Constitution's definition of treason), but it is subversive of the President's, the Congress' and the Armed Forces' will to defeat our foes in Asia.

This is the thesis: that American anti-communism, as shown at home and in Viet Nam, is fascism and no more moral than communism itself. Lest anybody think me guilty of overstatement, here is the wrap-up paragraph in the pamphlet's final chapter which is labeled "Conclusion." It reads:

"In Eastern Europe, Soviet communism became involved in a ludicrous situation that presents it with continued instability and turmoil and has stained the ideology of communism. Writing about Hungary, Albert Camus created the phrase 'socialism of the gallows' to describe the low point of an ideology that claimed to lead a civilization. But must we not also speak of the United States' involvement in Viet Nam in terms of 'a democracy of the gallows?'"

We find in this single publication, I think, a cache of argumentative weaponry for our intellectual pacifists who want so much for their country to lose

a war against communism. It is a publication which declares that the U.S.A. "broke those rules" set up by the 1954 Geneva Treaty (we were not a signer of it); which whines that the American press never describes a Communist as "altruistic or genuinely committed to the well-being of his fellow man," and which deplores the "systematic purging from American life of all those suspected of harboring sympathies toward communism."

It is a publication made possible by a front of respectable names, encouraged by a generous tax policy which stimulates the circulation of ideas, protected by our canons of free speech. For all these reasons it is much more hurtful to our American cause than if it bore the frank imprint of Peking or Moscow.

We must, of course, guard American liberty in all its forms. The President's war policies, and all others, need loyal criticism—the more of that the better. But the same liberty, for which Americans are now giving their lives, requires denunciation of men like Hoffman, Douglas, Ashmore, et al., who lend their good names to evil work.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

□ □ □

NEGOTIATING WITH REDS—

"There has never been any evidence at any hour of any day since the end of World War II, except that which we ourselves have blown out of all proportion with our desperate hopes, to indicate that the Communists have ever had any intention of permitting peace to come to the world or do anything but destroy the free civilization of the West. Each little crumb which has fallen from their table has been hailed as ten loaves of bread—by us. Each trickily conciliatory gesture, always made with a devious and destructive purpose, has been turned into a hopeful sign—by us. And while we have been busily scurrying about telling ourselves we saw good faith where good faith never existed, the patient plan of murder and deceit and our ultimate destruction has gone forward, unchanged to the slightest degree by the self-delusions we have desperately clung to."—Allen Drury in *Three Kids in a Cart*

□ □ □

LABOR DEPARTMENT figures report the cost of living rose again in July. A 1959 \$10 bill is now worth only \$9.07. Biggest increase in the latest cost-of-living hike was in food prices.

HUMAN EVENTS

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Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in *Human Events* are:

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CONTENTS

Goldberg Wants to Send 'Great Society' Abroad—By John Chamberlain.....	2
The Poor Will Not Be Helped by a Hike in the Minimum Wage—By Barry Goldwater.....	2
The Appeasers Get Their Man—From the Chicago Tribune.....	3
TVA Builds an Entire Community—From the Richmond News Leader.....	3
Nasser and Nkrumah in Trouble—By Russell Kirk.....	7
The Wheat Deal Furor Obscures Big Tallow and Soybean Sales—From the Allen-Scott Report.....	7
Demo Chairman Pushes Sales of GRI Smear 'Reports'.....	8
Little Men vs. Big Government—From the Chattanooga News-Free Press.....	8
Just What's in Those Classroom Tests?.....	9
Naming Associates: A Recurring Moral Problem—From the Arizona Republic.....	9
Madame Chiang Quietly Lobbies Against Concessions to Peking—From the Allen-Scott Report.....	10
Liberation or Opportunist?—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.....	10
Russians Still Use Force to Control East Germans—By Henry J. Taylor.....	11
LBJ Loses a Round to Critics—From the Omaha Evening World-Herald.....	11
India Has Poor Record on Settling Kashmir Dispute—By Fulton Lewis Jr.....	12
Dr. Schweitzer's Lesson in Self-Respect—By Alice Widener.....	12
Liberal Pamphlet on Viet Nam is Full of High-Brow Treachery—By Holmes Alexander.....	13
How Socialism Has Hurt Bolivia—By Howard Kershner.....	13
Managing the Family Budget.....	14
Home Study Helps Fill Know-How Gap.....	14
Spotlight on Congress.....	15
New Law Needed on Communist Mail Delivery—By Rep. Glenn Cunningham.....	15

Managing the Family Budget

Below are excerpts from a speech made by Molly Gordon, wife of the director of the U.S. budget, in the form of a letter to her husband on the occasion of his retirement:

Dear Kermit:

Now that you are leaving your job of directing the federal budget, I suppose you will be taking on again your old job of directing our family budget. This will be just fine with me. . . . Frankly, I didn't think it was one bit funny when some weeks back, you pulled a yard of cash-register tape out of the grocery bag, looked down the items and said crossly, "Holy smoke, at those prices you should have sold, not bought."

When you come to audit the family books for the past four years, you may

not be too happy with what you find. . . . Since I have so little confidence in my own capacities as a financial manager, I decided to take as my model the federal budget, and I have managed our finances in exact conformity to its sound principles. . . .

So I am here to tell you that we, too, will have a deficit this year; that the deficit will be less than last year's; and that last year's was less than the year before. Moreover, with continued prudent management and a strong revenue situation, I look forward to a balanced budget in 1968. Our debt continues to decline—as a percentage of gross national product, that is. . . . Love,

Molly

Home Study Helps Fill Know-How Gap

With rapid increases in the automation of business and industry it is obvious there is a need for trained personnel to fill the many new jobs that will be created in the coming years. In fact, recent estimates by the Department of Labor show that by 1970 the United States will need 41 per cent more professional and technical personnel, 24 per cent more skilled workers and 25 per cent more service workers.

Most realize this new necessity for education and training, but many of the uneducated simply refuse to do anything about it and head for the welfare office to pick up their relief checks. Of course, many men who may be forced out of a job by automation do not have the time or money to go back to school to receive training for new jobs; but they generally do not realize that education is actually close at hand, and in the form of accredited correspondence education or private home study.

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce special report on this form of long-distance study commented that "it is true that 7,000 businesses and industries have used, and more than 10 million people have been instructed and upgraded through correspondence study, but from what we have been able to learn, the vast potential of the method remains largely untapped."

Many employers do encourage their workers to take correspondence courses, with some reimbursing tuition costs. Through this method of improvement, the employee gains new education and higher job status while studying at home on his own time, and the company gains trained workers without the loss in time caused by courses away from work.

While the employer-sponsored students make up a sizable share of the correspondence school's customers, hundreds of thousands of men and women participate in these courses of their own volition and desire for self-improvement. There are now over 1.5 million people studying at home, about 80 per cent of whom are enrolled in private correspondence study schools and the remaining percentage taking courses at university extension schools or through the armed services.

The home study courses are privately financed with gifts, donations and endowments, with no federal assistance used to finance their operations. Most correspondence schools offer courses at every level of education, from high school to post-graduate, introductory and advanced, for skilled and unskilled workers, and there are over 400 courses available to choose from. One can be trained—or re-trained—in the highly sophisticated field of electronics, can learn the intricacies of accounting (one out of every four Certified Public Accountants in the U. S. learned through correspondence study), can study foreign languages, history or science, can improve one's grammar or, perhaps, become a commercial artist.

When the value of correspondence schools is discussed, the question of whether someone can really learn at home always pops up. To find an answer to this nagging question, the University of Wisconsin took a survey of students studying under its correspondence program; the findings showed that not only did people studying at home learn just as well, but that the corresponding students tended to retain more than the regular classroom students.

In addition to survey findings such as these, home study promoters point proudly to such business leaders as David Sarnoff, Walter P. Chrysler, Eddie Rickenbacker and Arthur Godfrey who made use of home study to fight their way to the top of the ladder. But the graduates include successful men and women ranging from political leaders to electronics engineers, with every conceivable skill in between.

These correspondence schools are subject to the regulation of the National Home Study Council, a private organization headquartered in Washington, which has been approved by the United States Office of Education as a "nationally recognized accrediting agency." Established in 1926, the NHSC set up the first educational and ethical standards for the correspondence school field; it has constantly upgraded these standards and also governs the advertising and promotion of home study courses.

Today, before a school can be accredited by the council it must show that:

- It has a competent faculty.
- It offers educationally sound and up-to-date courses.
- It carefully screens students for admission.
- It provides satisfactory educational services.
- It has demonstrated ample student success and satisfaction.
- Its tuition charges are reasonable.
- It advertises its courses truthfully.
- It is financially able to deliver high quality educational service.

Today there are 72 private home study schools accredited by the National Home Study Council offering over 400 courses.

As home study grows as an acceptable and desirable method of employee retraining, more men and women desiring to get ahead can be expected to pay more and more attention to this easily available system of education.

□ □ □

TO BE EXPECTED—Now that Congress has passed a \$3.36-billion foreign aid bill, the first thing to expect overseas is a resumption of rock-throwing at American embassies.—By Nathan Nielsen in the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

□ □ □

COMPARISON—"If you weighed 10,000 one-dollar bills on the ground, and then took them up to the top of the Empire State Building, you'd have a weight loss of one dollar—due to gravity. If you kept that same \$10,000 clenched in your hot little fist for just four days—you'd lose the same buck to inflation. That's how fast our money's buying less right now."—From the Mutual Broadcasting System's *Newsletter*.

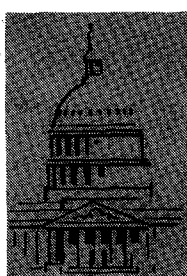
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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"This is a Congress that really cares. First we had 'renticare,' then we had 'medicare,' and now we have 'breadicare,' a direct federal subsidy to every consumer of bread. Congress is forcing everyone to eat his way into the treasury."—Rep. E.Y. Berry (R.-S.D.)

What Economy?

By REP. ROBERT MICHEL (R.-Ill.)

The President has been basking in the sunshine of being a great economizer, with less than a \$100-billion budget being presented to the Congress. Just the other day the President got some more good publicity on the front page of our local paper relative to buying cheaper pens to sign bills into law, because he is using so many to give away as souvenirs. I saw another news item to the effect that he has 25 fewer employees than President Kennedy had. Well, this is just a matter of transition—the Kennedy clan leaving, and the Johnson wranglers moving in.



The President can parade as a great economizer in submission of a sacrosanct \$100-billion budget and then come up with supplementals totaling \$6 or \$7 or \$8 billion, and very little mention is made of it.

This puts the President in a good light and pictures the Congress as the free-wheeling spenders. Without these supplementals the President would have to come up with a budget of \$110 or \$115 billion next January. Within the span of one year, it could be shown that his Administration has increased the cost of government by 10 or 15 per cent.

I share the concern expressed by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Rep. Melvin

Laird, and those who made the point of the gravity of the situation in Viet Nam and what is required there. We should be going a little slow on domestic welfare spending.

Are They Comparable?

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

President Johnson is quoted as having said, "I have the ablest staff that ever served any President in my memory. There's not a playboy among them. They aren't sitting around at Paul Young's drinking whisky at 11 o'clock at night." So far as I know, there was no such complaint against either Bobby Baker or Walter Jenkins.

Poverty Waste

By REP. CHARLOTTE REID (R.-Ill.)

Let us take a look at the "War on Poverty" which was launched last year with passage of the Economic Opportunity Act—providing \$900 million for Washington bureaucrats to hand out as they saw fit. Supposedly the poor were at long last to be given a chance under the "Great Society." All you have to do, however, is look at the record of performance to realize that it is the same old story: waste, extravagance, mismanagement and power politics. In fact, it appears to be developing into a war against the poor rather than for the



poor. Prosperous Ypsilanti Township in Michigan was awarded \$188,000 which residents did not need and did not want. There have been riots at the Camp Breckenridge Job Corps Center and students complain they are not learning anything. Another center is reported to have 1.7 employees for each youth now being trained. The cost per enrollee is estimated to be \$720 per month at the Cleveland Job Corps Center. Such examples are practically endless. Yet, anti-poverty officials in Washington say nothing is wrong—and the House authorized an additional \$1.9 billion to carry on this fiasco. I am anxious to provide real help for the poor but could not support this move to double the money for such a wasteful and ineffectual program.

Wessin's Ouster

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R.-Ill.)

I look upon the Wessin expulsion as the greatest tragedy since the Bay of Pigs in the Western Hemisphere's fight to prevent Communist take-over of Latin American government. General Wessin's long military career and efforts to rid the Dominican Republic of Communist influence are invaluable to the restoration of freedom and order to that country, and his forced departure is a victory for Communist forces there which will result in severe damage to the unity of the armed forces. U.S. troops are now obviously in the Dominican Republic sheltering and being used to advance the Communists in the Dominican government.

New Law Needed on Communist Mail Delivery

By REP. GLENN CUNNINGHAM (R.-Neb.)

In 1962, the House, with only two dissenting votes, passed legislation denying the use of the U.S. mails to unsolicited Communist political propaganda. At that time, one of the reasons behind the legislation was the fact that Communist countries did not grant free access to American newspapers, magazines and printed matter. There was a consensus then, and I believe that there is a consensus now, that it is an imposition on American taxpayers to ask our deficit-ridden Post Office to carry Communist literature when there is no reciprocity on the part of most Communist countries.

Since 1962, the situation has not changed greatly. Communist countries still do not deliver our newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter through their mails. In fact, postal authorities of the USSR recently announced prohibitions and import restrictions which now apply to parcel post and postal union mail packages addressed to that country, including printed matter, pictures and recordings which they consider contrary to the interests of the USSR.

The U.S. Supreme Court, however, declared the 1962 legislation unconstitutional. In its opinion the court stated:

"We rest on the narrow ground that the addressee, in order to receive his mail, must request in writing that it be delivered. This amounts in our judgment to an unconstitutional abridgment of the addressee's First Amendment rights. The addressee carries an affirmative obliga-

tion which we do not think the government may impose on him. This requirement is almost certain to have a deterrent effect, especially as respects those who have sensitive positions. Their livelihood may be dependent on a security clearance. Public officials, like schoolteachers who have no tenure, might think they would invite disaster if they read what the federal government says contains the seeds of treason. Apart from them, any addressee is likely to feel some inhibition in sending for literature which federal officials have condemned as "Communist political propaganda."

In company with many eminent lawyers, I respectfully disagree with the court's opinion. Nevertheless, the act was struck down and the Communist countries are still taking advantage of our subsidized postal system to deliver their newspapers, magazines, etc., while they offer us nothing in return. There is a need for new legislation in this area; legislation which will both offer the Communists incentives to deliver our literature and will at the same time guarantee the First Amendment rights which the Supreme Court believed it was striving to protect.

I have offered the House of Representatives such legislation. This is new legislation and I firmly believe it meets all of the Supreme Court's objections to the earlier bill. It is aimed directly at the question of reciprocity. If Communist countries carry our newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter, let our postal system be open to them. But if Communist countries do not grant us equal postal rights, then it is for Congress to say whether

we will subsidize their mail when we get no *quid pro quo*.

This legislation does not lock out ideas or deny Americans access to any information whatsoever; it does not distinguish between Communist political propaganda and other literature of any kind. First class and air mail are specifically exempted from its provisions since it is not intended to impede communication, but to induce reciprocity. It requires no affirmative act on the part of any American. The choice is up to the Communist governments; if they will consent to carry our literature, then we will carry theirs. The issue is reciprocity and that issue must be resolved.

This legislation is founded on the congressional postal authority and the fiscal power of Congress. If Congress has the authority to set postal rates for different classes of mail, certainly it has the power to give or deny a subsidy to a class of mail originating in countries withholding free use of their mail service reciprocally to the United States.

Vice President Humphrey in 1961, then in the Senate, made the point well when he said:

*"I believe the time has come for the U.S. government to inform the Soviet Union that there must be a *quid pro quo* for the use of our postal service. In other words, it is time we said, 'all right, Mr. Khrushchev; you may use the postal service of the United States when and if you let the United States use the postal service of the Soviet Union*

Otepka Case

By SEN. GORDON ALLOTT (R.-Colo.)

If Mr. Otepka's testimony is true, and I have no reason to doubt that it is, it reveals some rather shocking facts about the internal situation over in the State Department. I have reviewed his testimony as it has been released, and and I must admit that I am somewhat appalled at what I have read so far.



I believe that if Otto Otepka loses his appeal on the hearing which is now set for October 11, the entire country will suffer, since such a loss would lend encouragement to others in government service to put their jobs before the country.

The question is whether a valued and skilled and talented person who is called before a committee can come to the committee and testify and state what he knows and what his opinions are or whether he merely is to come over before a committee and ape what someone has told him to say in his particular department.

If we do deprive ourselves of the protection of people like Otto Otepka, then it seems to me that we are putting ourselves in a position where we cannot get the talent and the advice that Congress needs.



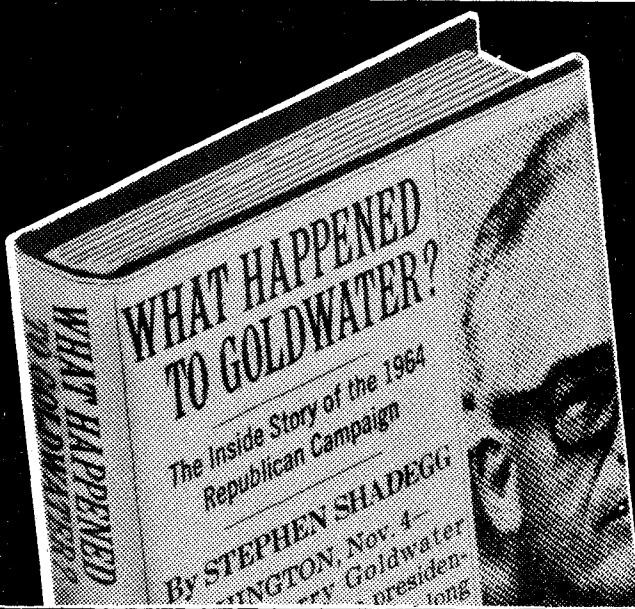
Rep. Cunningham

on a 50-50 reciprocity basis; not a basis of one horse to one rabbit, which is what is happening now—with the United States getting the rabbit."

I am in complete accord with the vice president in this respect.

The time for such legislation is ripe. The issue fought out in 1962 is even more serious in 1965. We are now in a hotter war in Viet Nam. We are in a period of emergency. There is every reason for the American point of view to be expressed in Iron Curtain countries, just as Iron Curtain countries are now able to express their views in this country through our subsidized postal system. The war in Viet Nam is expensive enough in lives, and less importantly, in funds. We ought not to add to this cost by burdening the American taxpayers with the delivery of Communist literature when we get no *quid pro quo*.

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FEW MEN are as qualified as Stephen C. Shadegg to give an accurate report of the unlit corners of the Goldwater campaign. He managed Goldwater's two Senate campaigns, served as Regional Director for the Western States in 1964. Barry Goldwater once said: "Steve Shadegg knows more about me than any other writer in the country."

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